INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 34— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 „	CHINA§ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
29th Mar.	NALDERA ..		Colombo and Australia,
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..		Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
10th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
13th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
15th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
22nd „	ELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 „	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	8 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 „
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	7 „	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	27th Jan.	10th Feb.
Taizan Maru ..	13th Feb.	20th „
Sumatra Maru ..	12th „	23rd „
Ichiyo Maru ..	14th „	25th „
TsurushimaMaru	15th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	7th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th „	10th „
ndo Maru ..	1st Mar.	15th „
hinnoh Maru ..	13th „	25th „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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Daily Edition.

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1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make,

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded [as] Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esco Building D'Li Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

[L]I F E I[N S U R]A[N C]E

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1928, at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February to 16 February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th January, 1928.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 14th February 1928 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd February, 1928 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.).

29850

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1928, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
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Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th January, 1928.

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29849

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DIRECTORS:

Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Mr. MULRAJ KHATAU.
Mr. NARANDAS ASANMAL.
Mr. LAXMIDAS MULRAJ KHATAU.
Mr. F. E. DINSHAW.

(No Managing Agents).

Messrs. MERWANJEE & SONS, Apollo Street, Bombay,
and
Messrs JAMNADAS MORARJEE & SONS, 8|10, Dalal Street, Bombay.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR 11,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

The total paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 32,00,000 consisting of 32,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and is represented by Cement Works at Mehgaon, Central Provinces, of the annual capacity of 50,000 tons valued at Rs. 24,00,000 and liquid assets valued at Rs. 8,00,000.

For further information, please apply to either of the above firms.

This offer is made to comply with the regulations of the Bombay Stock Exchange, and in due course an application will be made to the Directors of the Stock Exchange for a quotation for the shares.

The applicants to pay the full value of the shares, i.e., Rs. 100 per share, on or before the 24th February, 1928, to either of the above two firms, who will deliver the share certificates or the Company's receipts with transfer deeds against payment. The cost of stamp and registration fees to be paid by the applicants according to the market rules.

Brokerage at the rate of Rupee one per share will be paid on all applications, bearing the stamp of a certified broker which are accepted.

Bombay, 5th February, 1928.

29918

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation, when the Budget Estimates for the year 1928-29 are discussed:—

1. By Dr. E. Moses—For increasing the Standing Committee's provision in respect of Loan Works detailed under Section XIV.—Markets and Slaughter Houses by Rs. 18,350 to meet the cost of the extension of sheep pen at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

2—5. By Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz and other Councillors—(2) For doing away with the post of Senior Assistant Engineer (selection grade) under XII.—Building Regulations and other measures for securing public safety and under Special Engineer's Establishment Loan Works Staff and for reducing the estimate of expenditure in respect of the two heads by the amounts of the salary of and C. A. attached to the posts; (3) For doing away with the post of Surveyor under XII.—Building Regulations and other measures for securing public safety and for reducing the amount of expenditure under that head by the amount of the salary of and C. A. attached to the post; (4) For doing away with the post of two Assistant Engineers 1st Grade and one Sub-Engineer under Acquisition Branch, Loan Works Staff and for reducing the estimate of expenditure under that head by the amounts of the salary of and C. A. attached to the posts; (5) For doing away with the post of Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, under X.—Drainage and Sewerage including the Ha'alkhore Branch and for creating an additional post of Assistant Engineer 1st Grade and for adjusting the estimate of expenditure in respect of that head accordingly.

6. By Dr. E. Moses—For reducing the provision of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of Live Stock under VII.—Street Cleansing and Conservancy by Rs. 10,000 and for increasing the provision for the purchase of motor lorries for removal of refuse under the same head by Rs. 10,000.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th February, 1928.

29916

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PLUMBING APPRENTICE CLASSES.

AN ADDITIONAL CLASS for Plumbing Apprentices will be started shortly, to be held on Saturdays.

Course of 2 years. Fees Rs. 30 per candidate per annum payable in advance.

Only a limited number of men can be admitted and applications from candidates actually holding Plumbing licences will be given priority of admission.

Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

29914

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MATERNITY HOME—MEDICAL OFFICER (LADY) IN CHARGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE of the New Municipal Maternity Home at Mahim. Applicants must be legally qualified women Medical Practitioners, under 40 years of age, with experience in Midwifery. The candidate selected will be appointed on one year's probation and will be entitled to Provident Fund benefits. The Medical Officer appointed will be responsible for the treatment of the patients and the management of the Home. She will devote her whole time to her duties, supervise the work of the Municipal District Nurses and be prepared to attend at any time when sent for in cases of difficulty.

The salary of the post is Rs. 250|250-10-400, plus 50 Conveyance Allowance p. m. with free quarters.

Applications with not more than three testimonials should be sent to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, before 18th February and must be made on the Form which his office will supply on request.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.

29919

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass, ordinary grass, and also Tangadi and Rela bark of the Sandur State and Temple forests.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

29901

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONNECTING RODS FOR SWITCHES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

69 AND 82 LBS. SECTION.

(A) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. in sets of 1 back and 1 front rod for 12 feet switches as per drawing No. 13504.

(B) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. in sets 2 back and 1 front rod for 18 feet switches as per drawing No. 13505.

100 LBS. SECTION.

(C) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. with pins in sets of 1 back and 1 front rod for 12 feet switches as per drawing No. 24471.

(D) 24 sets Rods connecting 1-3|8in. with pins in sets of 2 back and 1 front rod for 18 feet switches as per drawing No. 24472.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, where drawings can also be inspected.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

4th February, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

29903

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP.

1. The undersigned will receive sealed tenders on Railway's authorized form (Price of form Rupee (1) One only per copy) at his Office up to 12 hours on 21st February, 1928, for the purchase of the following Wood Scrap:—

50 tons Wood Scrap at Bhopal.
170 tons Wood Scrap at Baran.
640 tons Wood Scrap at Salpura.
40 tons Wood Scrap at Guna.
40 tons Wood Scrap at Jhansi.
130 tons Wood Scrap at Agra (Belanganj).

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 8 per cent. of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Wood Scrap."

4. For further particulars and tender forms apply to DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.

W. H. BROCKLEHURST,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi

Dated Jhansi,
The 6th February, 1928.

29915

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5394 of 1922.

RAHIMBUX KHODABUX .... Plaintiff
Vs.
ALIMAHOMED CUMRUDDIN JARIWALLA and another. . Defendants
and
Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA. ..... Applicants
and
(1) GULABBAI, widow of Rahimbux Khodabux, (2) YUSUF RAHIMBUX, (3) JIVAN RAHIMBUX, (4) HALIMABAI, all the three minors, under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem Mahomed Khodabux ..... Respondents.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 20th day of January, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the applicants abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed respondents in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 369-2|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510, New Survey Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064-4065, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7623-7622, Street Nos. 213-15-17-19 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the North by Bhandari Dharamshalla and on or towards the South by the house of Jariwalla.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of March, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1928.

EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

29917

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order dated 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the undermentioned places on the following days:—

Groups A, B and C at Bhaji Bazar Amraoti on FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Group D at Bhagirathdas Haveli at Ghaseti in Ajmer on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

GROUP "A" (LOT NOS. 1 to 12).
PROPERTIES SITUATE WITHIN THE TOWN MUNICIPAL LIMITS OF AMRAOTI:—

Bungalows, Nos. 3 and 4, situate within the Camp Municipal Limits, Amraoti.
and
House, bearing New No. 1|222, situate at Barten Bazaar.
House bearing New No. 1|275, situate at Saraf Line.
Houses, bearing New Nos. 1|376, 1|413, 1|379, 1|384, 1|402, 1|403, 1|323, 1|324, 1|328 1|687, all situate at Bhaji Bazaar Houses, bearing New Nos. 1|633, 1|634 and 1|635, all situate at Tarkheda, and
House, bearing No. 1|344, situate inside the Nagpur Gate.

GROUP "B."

Properties at Akole, Pusda and Takli in the Pargana Nandgaon Peth in the Taluk and District of Amraoti.

Lot No.	Sub Lot.	Field Survey No.	Pot Share No.	Area Acres	Area Gunthas.	Situation.
1	——	14	2	10	35	Akole.
2	First,	27	2	6	21	Akole.
2	Secondly,	28	—	16	4	Akole.
2	Thirdly,	30	—	9	36	Akole.
3	——	41	1	10	17	Akole.
4	First,	49	—	36	20	Akole.
4	Secondly,	54	1	11	35	Akole.
5	—	62	2	8	0	Akole.
6	First,	92	2	1	24	Akole.
6	Secondly,	109	—	28	33	Akole.
6	Thirdly,	133	2	12	22	Akole.
6	Fourthly,	135	2	9	15	Akole.
6	Fifthly,	136	—	21	6	Akole.
7	—	97	1	9	29	Akole.
8	First,	127	—	17	28	Akole.
8	Secondly,	128	2	2	32	Akole.
8	Thirdly,	129	—	28	16	Akole.
9	First,	141	—	18	37	Akole.
9	Secondly,	147	—	23	25	Akole.
10	First,	152	1	6	36	Akole.
10	Secondly,	153	—	12	11	Akole.
10	Thirdly,	156	2	8	21	Akole.
10	Fourthly,	157	1	3	37	Akole.
10	Fifthly,	158	2	13	36	Akole.
11	First,	211	2	2	32	Pusda.
12	Secondly,	214	3	3	25	Pusda.
12	——	91	—	7	—	Takli.

GROUP "C."

Properties at Belura and Akoli Pargane Badner and at Jawra Pargane Thugaon all in the Taluq and District of Amraoti.

Lot No.	Sub Lot.	Field Survey No.	Pot Share No.	Area Acres	Area Gunthas.	Situation.
1	——	1	—	13	11	Belura.
2	——	18	—	25	23	Belura.
3	First,	45	—	7	2	Belura.
3	Secondly	47	—	22	27	Belura.
4	First,	50	—	29	16	Belura.
4	Secondly	51	—	14	35	Belura.
5	——	61	—	23	14	Belura.
6	First,	7	1	9	15	Akoli.
6	Secondly,	11	1	9	4	Akoli.
7	First,	52	2	8	3	Akoli.
7	Secondly,	67	3	6	13	Akoli.
8	——	28	½	7	33	Jawra

GROUP "D."

PROPERTIES WITHIN THE NATIVES TOWN OF AJMER.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRST:—Building known as "Narsingdas Haveli, bearing Circle No. 5, 17|197.

SECONDLY.—Building known as "Bhagirathdas Haveli," bearing Circle No. 5, 17|198.

LOT NO. 2.

Building, bearing Circle No. 4, 2|195, situate at Nava Bazaar.

LOT NO. 3.

Building, bearing Circle Nos. 2, 6|155, 6|154 and 6|156, situate at Nava Bazaar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29910

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMLI MOHOLA (BAPU KHOTE STREET.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1683 of 1926 (Babu Kantilal and anr. vs. Godavaribai and anr.) and pursuance to the directions contained in the consent decree, dated the 14th January, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the premises the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5926, Street No. 230 and 232 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 213, New No. 7528, Old Survey No. 1996 and New Survey No. 763 and containing by admeasurement 70-6|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Bapu Khote Street, aforsaid, on the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the property of Keshav Mahlari, on the South by the property of Ladkerbai and Laxmidas Jivandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, KNOWN AS "RASHID BUILDING."

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Sarabai B. Velinker, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All that piece of land partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the present Fazandar of the Fazandari portion thereof are the trustees of the confraternity of St. Francis of Assissi attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperanes Bombay) together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Charni Road, containing by admeasurement about 312.12 square yards whereof the portion which is of quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the Collector's Book under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, New No. A3|9642, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2C|7384 and the whole of which said land are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under D Ward No. 1893 (1D) and Street No. 1(D) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Charni Road, on the West by the property of Dinshaw Cawasji Pundole, on the North by the property of Rustomji and Cavasha S. Powvala, on the South by the Ketwadi Main Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will This day THURSDAY, the 9th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1.)

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5/9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-359, Dadar Naigaum Division.

(LOT NO. 2).

DESCRIPTION OF MOVABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with a small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers, grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a big group of Bombay Mills. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 2095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2989

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/-. P. M. Apply to Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 712

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE B. A. B. T., TEACHER for a High School. Second Language Persian. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2094 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 704

WANTED—PERSONS to start their own Business with a Capital of Rs 20 and earn a good profit by our 25 valuable and secret Business Schemes. Is a good chance to be an independent Businessman than to serve. Send Rs. 2/8 to Messrs. E. N. ENGINEER AND CO. Post Box 988, Bombay.
A R 711

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

GOOD OFFICES at Bible House, 170, Hornby Road, for letting. Rents Rs. 50/-, Rs. 100/-, and Rs 180/-. Lift, Electric Light, Fans and Modern conveniences. Early application should be made to SECRETARY, Ground floor.
C R 708

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C RC38

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazaar made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your Servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill, or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10|- per yard. Ready made clothing. Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12|- per pair, made from White Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Size from 2 yards by 2 yards. Prices from Rs. 3|6|- Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8|- per doz. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve blue and black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per Suit, Rs. 2|8|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per Suit; Rs. 3|4|- per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" from Rs. 5|6|- per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS. 500—CASH PRIZES.—Solve our easy X words and win Rs. 300 1st prize; Rs. 150 2nd prize; and Rs. 50 (awarded to sender of the largest number of entries). Present competition closes on 6th March 1928. Results announced on 13th March. Entrance Fees—1st Entry Rupee one; subsequent entries annas twelve each. For Pamphlets write to:—EVERYMANS X WORD COMPETITION, CHIRALA, M. AND S. M. RLY
T R 715

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Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
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Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring First National's Latest Star
BILLIE DOVE.
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE
Capitol
TO-NIGHT at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
IVOR NOVELLO
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MAE MARSH and ISABEL JEANS
In the Most Enthralling Photo-play
THE RAT
The colourful story of a Paris Apache as beautiful as the Greek God to whom love was an adventure and life a gamble.
Amazing Underworld-Life Scenes of
"FOLIES BERGERE and MOULINE ROUGE"
NEXT SATURDAY
The Beautiful **LYA MARA**
In The Entrancing Waltz Romance
THE
BLUE DANUBE
Based on the world-famous melody of
JOHANN STRAUSS

Universal Picture House
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Presents TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK
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THE UNIVERSAL SPECIAL JEWEL
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As a special inducement all prospective advertisers will be supplied with free illustrations by our
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is the oldest national English daily newspaper in Western India.
It has stood the test of time.
Let it introduce your merchandise or service to the nation.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(MESSRS LANGLEY AND CO.)
Bombay Feb 6.

Americans.—The past week has witnessed a further decline in New York and Liverpool. Last Saturday's rates as compared with Saturday 28th January show March and July New York 46 and 23 points lower and March and July Liverpool 17 and 13 points lower respectively. Unfavourable trade advices outweighed bullish reports of impending danger from boll-weevil and there is a report to the effect that Japanese requirements of American cotton have been fulfilled up to the middle of August.

Further curtailment in American Mills is rumoured, and weakness in Wall Street has also had a depressing effect on the market.

From the bullish view point, a healthy sign has been the increase in values of New crops over the near positions. Last week October New York was 23 points under March, the last price received is 4 points Over March. Liverpool has also shown appreciation, but not to so great an extent.

Poor trade demand may cause a lower level of values, but there must be a point at which New Crops become a sound purchase. If the market declines below the present level, any marked increase in acreage is unlikely and it will then be reasonable to assume that prices will at some time during the growing season stand at a higher level than to-day's values. The question for decision is whether a safe level to purchase at has yet been reached: and the steadiness of New Crop positions already referred to, it appears to us, is a distinct indication that in the minds of many it has arrived.

There are many who will wait in expectation of lower markets and who may prove right in doing so. We will content ourselves by saying that at present prices we think that scale down purchases will eventually prove profitable.

Bombay:—Contracts over the week show a decline of Rs. 10/- for Broach A/May and Rs 9½ for March Oomra.

On Wednesday the Broach July/August contract opened at a premium of Rs. 3 1/2 over April/May. That premium roughly represented the cost in interest charges for carrying the cotton from one contract to another. The premium was quickly reduced owing to transference of hedges. Today the premium for July/August again touched Rs. 3 1/2 over April/May, due to some liquidation of April/May position, but on further selling of July/August and buying of April/May the premium ruling at present is Rs. 2 1/2.

The straddle with Liverpool remains much as when we last wrote and we still hold the view that the present is a good time to operate. This market is technically weak and we cannot see how the present parity with Americans can be maintained.

There are no signs of export trade with Europe and the Japanese trade demand shows no recovery.

There has been some straddle selling in the market and also considerable sales by Option dealers.

Reports of rain in Broach have not affected the market to any extent as the amount has only been small.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(V. H. A. GANNY.)
Calcutta, Feb. 4.

Jutes:—The market for Jute shares has remained steady on the whole through out this week. The sudden rise in the prices of the manufactured commodity of about a rupee had steadying effect on the prices of shares which was hampered by the ending rise of 1-1/2 points in the raw material and though market for Jute shares closed a bit quiet the undertone was fully

Howrah opening at 66 advancing to 66/12 closed at 65/12. Clive touching higher level of 51/12 closed easy at 50/12. National with limited business in sympathy remained easy at 35/4.

Among higher denominations there was practically very little difference in prices from those of last week. Barnagore were taken up in a big lot at about 302, which closed at 298, Kanknarrah had sellers round 670. Others were easy by a few points.

Cottons:—A transaction in Dunbar is recorded at 191-1/2 and in Bengal Luxmi at 54. Bengal-Nagpur were done at 29-1/2 and Kesoram at 3/3.

Coals:—Except for Bengal which were taken up round 400 quieter feeling was evident sellers predominating. Burrakur were done upto Rs. 12. Equitable which were done upto 18 had buyers at 18/-14, at the close, and Borrea were done at 17/4.

Tea Shares:—Were steady at unchanged rates. Bishnauth, Hattikhira, Jutlibari, Seajuli, East India record transactions at 42, 33, 24-1/2, 47 and 24-1/2 respectively.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. were steady round 1415 and Conty. were done at 338.

Govt. Securities:—Business in this section is reported at unchanged rates. 3 1/2 per cent Paper were done at 75/14 and 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan at 88/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. were steady round 415 x.d. Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron fluctuating within narrow limits closed at 20 and 19 respectively. Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. were steady at 40/4. Burma Corpn. had sellers round 9/4 x.d. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. have gone down to 3/4. Midnapore Zamindary were done at 140 c. d. (dividend of 10 per cent).

Sir John Simon and Lord Burnham attended the opening ceremony of the All-India Ladies' Conference on Tuesday afternoon, at Delhi.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a performance at the Indian Theatre organized by Mrs. Sabavala at the Hospital Fete on Tuesday.

BETTER TIMES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COTTON PRODUCERS IN NEW ENGLAND PREDICT RECOVERY

New England cotton mills, the majority of which curtailed operations as did the southern plants during the last several weeks, look to a revival of demand for their products early in 1928.

Many prominent in the industry in this section of the country, who have been interviewed with regard to the situation, have expressed the belief that there will be better business beginning in January and that the curtailment, put into effect in time to prevent dangerous accumulation of stocks, will result in more continuous employment of labour and operation of the mills in 1928.

They believe that the future of the industry in New England and also in the South depends entirely upon the balancing of production with demand and the soundness of merchandising policies of the mills. Goods must be bought, they add, because there are no large supplies in the hands of the retailer, the jobber or the wholesaler.

The purchasing power of the country remains high, it was pointed out by the textile men, who said that there is every indication that general business in the country will keep up the purchasing power.

Up to Nov. 1, the last year was much better than 1926 in the cotton industry here, but during the remainder of the year business diminished both in the North and the South. The curtailment, manufacturers declared, has come in time to prevent the piling up of merchandise which would later be thrown upon the market at distress prices and lead to a prolonged period of depression.

The unseasonable weather and the fluctuations in the price of cotton are reasons given for the present situation. During 1927 a number of the mills made some money because of the purchases of cheap cotton. But the supplies of the raw material bought at the low prices in December, 1926, are now gone.

The rise in the price of cotton in 1927 has been somewhat discounted by a drop of 6 cents from the high in the market late in the year, with consequent loss to the few who bought at the high level.—("The Christian Science Monitor.")

NOVEL USE OF COTTON

EXPERIMENTS CONTINUING IN RESURFACING COUNTRY HIGHWAYS

New York—Experiments in resurfacing country roads by embedding a course cotton fabric into the top soil of the roadway has proved so successful they may lead to a new and extensive demand for cotton in connection with road improvement projects throughout the country, according to an announcement just made by the Cotton-Textile Institute here. Engineers here declared this is the first time cotton has been used in connection with road building.

The stretch of state highway which has been treated with the "cotton process" is located in New Berry County, South Carolina and the experiment is being conducted under the supervision of Charles H. Moorefield, state highway engineer. The road has been in constant use since the cotton top was laid 15 months ago and is standing up satisfactorily under traffic.

TO CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments must be continued over a period of several years, however, before the process can be declared a "complete engineering success." Mr. Morefield said.

The roadway which was selected for the experiment was known locally as a top soil road, which consisted principally of small-size gravel with a mixture of sand and clay as binding material.

The first step in the resurfacing process was to scarify the furface of the road. As it gradually rebounded under traffic, the surface was smoothed by scrapers or drags. Then a prime coat of light tar was applied and allowed to "set." The next day an open weave cotton fabric, having a yarn count of seven threads per square inch in both warp and filling and weighing approximately seven ounces per yard, was spread over the tar.

When the fabric was in place, hot asphalt of 150 to 200 penetration was applied and then covered with coarse sand to give a wearing surface. The road was ready for traffic immediately after the surface treatment had been completed.

"After nearly a year this section of improved highway shows very little if any, wear", Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the new uses section of the institute, said.

"When engineers examind it recently, they found the cotton membrane was performing its function admirably. The materials used in surfacing the road have been kept in place, there was little tendency for 'duck nests' or holes to form in the road.

"The cost of installing and maintaining this type of highway is estimated to be so low that such improvement would be practical in thinly settled localities where the cost of other types of improved highway might be prohibitive."—("The Christian Science Monitor.")

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8.

Asiatic, Skonnon, Marmagoa.
Arcturus, Olsen, New York.
Suveric, Johnson, New York.
Blairdthal, Scott, Delagoabay.
Tangistan, Benstead, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.

Corinthic, Domse, Liverpool via Karachi.
C|Cairo, Bullock, Hamburg.
Khosrou, Beattie, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Feb. 8.

Baron Belhaven for Hull.
Arcturus for New York.
Suveric for New York.
Ehrenfels for Hamburg.
Laeovia for Trieste.
C|Nagpur for Liverpool.
Barpeta for Busra.
China for London.

S. S. Asiatic:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Asiatic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Arcturus:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Arcturus, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Suveric:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Suveric, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Blairdthol:—The steamer Blairdthol arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Tangistan:—The A. Nimazee's steamer Tangistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S. S. C|Cairo:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Cairo, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Corinthic:—The H. M. Mehta Coy.'s steamer Corinthic, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hahmburg, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—2 bds carpets, A R Valioff; 4 bales buffalo hides, R Meralli and Co; 19 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia, 2 bales lamb skins, Grindlay and Co; 23 bales fox skins, Cox and King Ltd; 141 bales kharsak skins, Cox and King Ltd; 1 bdle Shigaro skins, H A M Sawal; 2 bdle Bear skins, H M M Fidamohamed; 1 case and 1 bdle fox skins, H A Ebrahim and Co; 1 pkge woollen carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 2 cases cotton prints, H A Ebrahimog; 18 bdles carpets and 4 bdles carpets, H A N and S A Shirazee; 3 pots Rosa oil, J Paramanand and Co; 6 bales cow hides, 6 bales sheep skins, and 9 bales buffalo hides, J Govind; 18 bales goat skins, 5 bales sheep skins and 30 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co; 1 bale sheep skins, L Hassam, 13 bales cow hides and 2 bales calf skins, M Easack; 9 bdles carpets, H Habibullaoff; 8 bdles carpets, A Azizullaoff; 2 bales goat skins, M Nissim; 2,000 cwts Lentils, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,500 cwts Mowraneal, S Bannister and Co.

For Constantinople:—4 bdles carpets, A Azizullaoff.

S S C|Salisbury for New York:—1 bale lamb skins, Cox and King Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton thread, V N Joshi.

S S Manora for London:—1,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, B H Lele.

S S Ehrenfels for Antwerp:—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee.

S S Laconia for Trieste:—1,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Ancona:—2,000 cwts castorseed, J Ramchand and Co.

For Fimue:—12,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—300 cwts Fenelseed, and 100 cwts Gum Olibanum, A H Mawjee; 20 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton, C Thakersey Ltd.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CONCESSION

The B.B. and C.I. Railway have made arrangements to issue 1st and 2nd class return tickets every week-end to any station 50 miles or more away from Bombay at specially reduced rates. These tickets are issued on Friday, Saturday or Sunday and are available upto 12 noon on the following Tuesday. The introduction of this system of issuing week-end return tickets at concession rates will enable the travelling public to spend a week-end with their friends or family in the mofussil for a very small expenditure on railway fares.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES—DROUGHT CONTINUES—TRADE BUYING—PROFIT TAKING WELL ABSORBED—FUTURES 15 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 7.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 14 points on better Liverpool advices. Absence of rains in Droughty sections of Texas is causing some anxiety and prices improved further on trade buying and absence of sellers. When prices registered a rise of about 21 points over previous closing prices, scattered profit taking checked the rise and prices gradually lost about 17 points. The market displayed a good undertone and during the last half an hour, prices recovered a part of the lost improvement and closed at a gain of 15 points for near months and 6 points for new crop deliveries. Spot cotton prices improved 15 points to 18.05c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and prices hardened 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 11 points to 17.52c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:

"Market likely to go higher."

Reuter:—Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on absence of rain in drought sections, and trade buying.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Feb. 7.
Previous Close	17.63
10 a.m. opening	17.77 plus .14
10-16 a.m. highest	17.84 plus .21
11 a.m.	17.75 plus .12
12 noon	17.77 plus .14
2-31 p.m. lowest	17.67 plus .04
3 p.m. closing	17.73 plus .10

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 7.
March ..	17.53 plus .15
May ..	17.68 plus .14
July ..	17.73 plus .10
October ..	17.48 plus .07
December ..	17.49 plus .06
Middling Spot ..	18.05 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 7.
March ..	17.32 plus .11
May ..	17.31 plus .11
Middling Spot ..	17.52 plus .11

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 7.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	17.50
May	17.67
July	17.75

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	17.54
May	17.69
July	17.77

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

March	17.32
May	17.31
July	17.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 7.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-13|16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 7.

Demand Bills 486.87

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27.
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date	7,2-28, 6718000	10193000.
Receipts Yesterday	do 33000	63000.
Exports to date	do 4569000	6938000.
Stock at Ports	3-2-28, 2401000	2877000.
Stock Interior Towns	do 1182000	1406000.
Stock Liverpool	3-2-28, 864000	1310000.
Visble Supply	3-2-28 5547000	7188000.
Quantity in Sight	do 11252000,	14723000.

LIVERPOOL.

SHORT COVERING—GOOD UNDERTONE—NEW BUYERS—IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 11 to 12 points. There was absence of sellers and prices gradually improved further on short covering and new buyers. Later on the prices were well maintained throughout the session and the market closed at a rise of 18 to 13 points. Spot prices improved 19 points to 10.02d. per lb. and day's sales amounted 5,000 bales.

Empire futures closed firm at a rise of 24 points and Egyptians improved 17 to 19 points. Sakel Spot improved 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 7th February:—

12-35 p.m.:—Undertone decidedly better. Short covering.

Recommend making a straddle by buying July Liverpool and selling October Liverpool.

8-30 p.m.:—Shorts covering, new buyers. Little pressure to sell.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:

Further trade buying.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Our opinion is that the market looks like grounding. The market is ready to advance on any favourable news. Class of buyers is good. There is more disposition for business at present prices.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Southern forced selling seems over."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7. Opening	Closing.
February		9.43 plus .18
March	9.40	9.42 plus .18
April		9.39 plus .17
May	9.37	9.40 plus .17
June		9.36 plus .16
July	9.34	9.36 plus .16
August		9.29 plus .15
September		9.26 plus .13
October	9.20	9.21 plus .13
November		9.18 plus .13
December		9.19 plus .14
January		9.19 plus .14
February		9.19 plus .14
Middling Spot		10.02 plus .19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation.	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Scinde Fully Good ..	7.30 plus .20
Scinde Fine ..	7.50 plus .20
Scinde Superfine ..	7.70 plus .20
Bengal Good ..	7.10 plus .20
Bengal Fully Good ..	7.30 plus .20
Bengal Fine ..	7.50 plus .20
Oomra Good ..	7.75 plus .20
Oomra Fully Good ..	8.00 plus .20
Oomra Fine ..	8.25 plus .20
Broach Fully Good ..	8.75 plus .20
Broach Fine ..	9.00 plus .20
Broach Superfine ..	9.25 plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
February ..	16.47 plus .17
March	16.57 plus .17
April	16.57 plus .17
May	16.78 plus .18
June	16.78 plus .18
July	16.90 plus .19
August	16.90 plus .19
September	16.90 plus .19
October	16.97 plus .20
November	17.01 plus .19
December	16.97 plus .20
January	16.96 plus .19
February	16.96 plus .19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.30 plus .25

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld.)

	Muktsar, Feb. 6.
Wheat Har	4 3 6
Gram Jeth	3 6 6
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 14 9
Cottonseeds Bisakh	3 0 9
Rapseeds Bisakh	6 12 0
Gawara Bisakh	2 11 3
Wheat Ready 4 6 0	4 12 0
Gram Ready 3 12 0	4 0 0
Cottonseeds Ready	3 14 3
Cotton Ready	27 0 0

BOMBAY.

Long liquidation—Commission Houses Bought—Easier Liverpool advices.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Following a further rise of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 350 for Broach A.|M. and declined to Rs. 348|8 on loading by a prominent operator who was reported to have bought some fifteen thousand bales yesterday. The offerings were well absorbed by Commission Houses and option dealers. Later on prices exhibited a firm tendency and rose to Rs. 351|12 on buying by a millowner. At this level prices ruled steady for considerable time but relapsed to Rs. 350 on easier Liverpool opening cablegrams. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.	M.	350	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.	A.	353	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	290	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	291	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	317	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	318	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Easier Liverpool cables helped the forward market to open at Rs. 349/4 for Broach-April May. Prices declined to Rs. 348/4 on Jobbers selling but recovered and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach-A-M.	349/4.
F.G.M.G. Broach J-A.	351/8.
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar.	288/8.
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	291/8.
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	315/4.
Fine M.G Oomera May.	316.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 8.
February	207.10—0.30.
May	213.20—1.20.
August	217.50—2.10.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Bengal 200 March.
Bengal 232 May.
Broach 350 A.M
Broach 353 J.A
Umra 317 March.
Umra 318 May.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Feb. 8.				
Bengal	311	305	298	291	283
S. P.	309	303	296	289	281
Rajputana	311	305	298	291	283
P. A.	—	405	398	391	—
Umra No. 3	335	328	321	311	—
C. P. No. 1	365	358	351	341	—
C. P. No. 2	350	343	336	326	—
Khandesh	—	323	313	303	293
Mathra	—	—	308	298	284

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Wednesday, February 8.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	978 1,91,020	2,60,222
Central India	1,352 1,65,409	1,65,640
Barsi and Nagar	1,919 1,87,017	1,35,737
Hyderabad-Gaorani	957 74,802	45,129
Berar	2,455 3,93,961	3,67,410
Central Provinces	489 1,66,951	1,33,777
Total Oomras	8,149 11,79,160	11,07,915
Dholera	123 58,046	46,352
N.-W. Provinces	90 60,019	50,208
Rajputana	267 24,732	21,691
Sind-Punjab	240 1,03,525	70,716
Broach	2,615	248
Coompta & Dharwar	3,614	20,030
Westerns-Northerns	3,662	9,133
Coconada		395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	7,648	4,603
Persian	3,280	2,874
American	22,093	73,728
Egyptian and African	9,619	21,515
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	64	50
Total	8,869 14,78,077	14,29,458

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Feb. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 2nd Feb. This year.	Last year.
Yesterday		
Europe	4,036 2,55,383	1,17,980
Japan & China	1,900 3,86,029	5,12,420
Coast Ports	335 12,071	3,589
Up-country by Rail	37,895	44,589
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China & Japan	47,027	58,414
Total	6,271 7,38,405	7,36,992

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

	Bombay, Feb. 8. Rs. as. p.
Ready	21 6 0
Maha	21 5 9
Falguna	21 7 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	59 3 0
London—Ready	26 1|8
London—Forward	26 1|8
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2-7 1|16
Closing	2-7 1|16
New York Cent	57|-

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Maha	59-1-0	59-3-0	59-1-0	59-3-0
Falguna	59-0-0	59-3-0	59-0-0	59-3-0

Tone:—Very Steady.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 8.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|6.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 9|32.
Bank's buying T T " 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet uncertain.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2
Bank's buying 30 D/st D P. 125
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 136 3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 3|4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 274 3|4.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-10 1|2.
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.2
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26-2.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought, China was buyer at lower rate. America offered slightly.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-1|4.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Three Months	4-7|32 p. c.
Six Months	4-7|32 p. c.
Money Call	6-1|4 p. c.
One month	5-1|2 p. c.
Three month	5-1|2 p. c.
Six month	5 p. c.
Twelve month	4 p. c.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.	
Imperal Bank of India rate	7 p. c.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

	Ready Read leafy	Ready Average	Delivery Contract. March.
Bengal Superfine	290		
Bengal Fine	285	280	+6
Bengal F.G.	275	270	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	280	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	270	
Wardha-Hinght. Fine	340	330	
Nagpur Fine	340	330	+28
Yeotmal Fine	330/32	320	
Arvi Fine	330	320	+13/4
Amraoti Fine	320	305/10	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315/17	300/5	+1
Mulkapur Fine	310/12	295/97	
Khandesh Fine	300/3	295	—9/10
Muthia Fine		285/90	
Muthia F.G.			—25
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	355		
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	300/5	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		295/305	
Indore/Ujjain Fine		305	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	305	
Broach F.G.			
Broach Fine			+20
Westerns M.G.		330	
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia	445		
Miraj-Sangli	385		April
Compta Good	390		+32
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

300 G. G. Kesha, Maheji, 302.
100 G. G. Kesha, Amraoti, 307.
100 G. G. Kesha, Verabal, 272.
100 G. G. Kesha, Dhulia, 311.
100 Don Mill, Jalandhar, 285.
100 Kotak & Co., Wardha, 332.
100 Ralli Bros., Ranala, 305.
100 Ralli Bros., Pulgaon, 333.
100 Forbes & Co., Jalna, 296.
100 Forbes & Co., Karanja, 311.
100 Japan T. & Co., Malkapur, 311.
100 Japan T. & Co., Sindhkheda, 313.
100 A. Damodar, Karanja, 305.
100 Forbes & Co., Wardha, 351.
100 Currimbhai Mill, Monza, 605.
100 Volkart Bros., Dhulia, 288.
100 Volkart Bros., Bengal, 284.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 8.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|14|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|8|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105.5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 s. 103-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 s. 104-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1904 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|15 1945|55 Rs. 106|9|0.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th Feb.—

Wheat	4,287 cwts.
Linseed	3,005 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,061 ,,
Gingellyseeds ...	5,974 ,,
Groundnuts	31,417 ,,
Castorseed	12,720 ,,
Rice	2,652 ,,
Myrabollams ...	6,001 ,,
Cottonseed	25,540 ,,
Gram	2,456 ,,
Joowar ...	2,497 ,,
Barley — ...	88 ,,
Bajree ...	5,150 ,,
Coal	2,414 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)

Week ending 4th February, 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	184	11,252	14,733
Receipts at U. S. Ports	138	6,742	10,065
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	57	,767	1,722
To Continent	117	3,114	4,012
To Japan, Canada &c.	18	851	1,125
Total	192	4,732	6,859
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	296	9,214	9,857
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	60	1,661	1,522
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,292	2,877
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,134	1,406
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,091	2,905
Total		5,517	7,188
Last week		5,596	7,303
Difference on week		—79	—115
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		864	1,473
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		1,500	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)		8,500	7,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled slightly weak by evidence a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/- per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Arabia Rs. 8/13 F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, January Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Arabia Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Feb.-March Rs. 9.2 per cwt. F.B.H.
July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F:—
January Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Feb.-March Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

TATA STEEL WORKS

PRODUCTION FOR JANUARY

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January 1928 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	60,035
Ferro Manganese	154
Steel Ingots	57,144
Finished Steel	39,005

MARKET REPORT.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE).

Bombay, Feb. 8, 1928.

Our Silver market shows a nett decline of 3 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week, the market exhibited a somewhat better feeling owing to short covering and good up-country demand coupled with the steadier Shanghai Exchange, but later the the prices gave way on lng liquidation, Commission Houses selling and large arrivals from America combined with the easier feeling in the Shanghai Exchange. At the close the market partially recovered on profit-taking. The unexpectedly large arrivals from America has removed premium of the first over the second settlement and both the settlements are now about the same. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/5 on the 2nd instant and the lowest Rs. 58/13 on the 6th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 6/8. T T Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 lower than the last week, the highest price being 2-7 1/16 on the 3rd instant and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 6th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16d. lower. The market was quiet with China covering her sales while India remained a seller on advances. America mostly offered after the price had been fixed. The New York price is 36 1/2 cents i.e. 6 5/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 3/4 cents on the 2nd instant and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 6th instant.

The prices for Gold hve improved owing to better off-take and the easiness in the local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Rs. 21-5-6 for Ready, Rs. 21-5-3 for the 1st settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 for the 2nd settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

In view of the moderate fluctuations in the Silver market, we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of operating on both sides, buying on declines and selling on advances.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 7

Spot	26-1|
Forward	26.1|

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .. £4|4|10-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-7|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapseed, Toria ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl.|May shipment sellers £17-6-3.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
March|April delivery paid 28|3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 28|10-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 7.

Rorazio Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
February shipment paid 47|3.
Barletta Rasso per 64 lb:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 46|9.
Wheat South Australian:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers 49|6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
Feb.|March per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-1|2
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|5-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 14|6-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 15-7|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 7.

	£
Copper English best Selected	66-1|8
Copper Braziers	76
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge ..	13
Tin English Ingots	238-1|4
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb.)	22

KEEN FINISHES AT WEDNESDAY'S RACES

HEWITT SADDLES GOLD CUP WINNER

COSTLY ENTERTAINMENT FOR BACKERS

Several keen finishes and sport of all round excellence made yesterday's mid-week fixture a memorable one. Backers, however, found it a costly entertainment, for only one favourite scored.

A double for Mr. R. H. Gahagan was a feature of the sport. Hewitt and Bowley trainer and jockey respectively, shared in this triumph. Wild Argosy had a deserving victory in the Rajpipla Gold Cup and in winning stamped himself as a really class performer. Polychrome won one of the divisions of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. This son of Pommern has never been better.

Eltonian maintained a winning sequence on taking the Malabar Hill Plate. The son of Torloisk is without a doubt one of the best sprinters in the country and five successes in one season is as brilliant a record as any horse can manage.

Several fast timings were recorded. Eltonian covered the six furlongs in 1 minute 11 4|5 seconds and the mile for the Cup was cut in 1 minute 37 seconds.

Of the thirteen runners for Division II of the Kolhapur Plate none were better backed than Amar and Cardiff. The former found Waterloo much too speedy for him and the Kolhapur grey won in effortless fashion, making every post a winning post. Gooliab finished well but Cardiff gave up the struggle two furlongs from home. The winner has made considerable improvement and must be seen to advantage again.

After several unsuccessful attempts to score Thaxted got his head in front in the Broome Plate. He was well backed but Barnett had to ride him hard to keep Brancekstown at bay. Co-Respokdent made all the running but weakened near home though he continued to keep a minor placing.

The race for the Adelaide Plate was an exciting one, Ballybrophy surprisingly neglected after a smart success recently won by a short margin. Her speed took her to the front early and she was well ahead of the others near home when she swerved right across from the rails. The Mnk and Henrietta took the minor honours, but Cul-de-Sac, an even money favourite gave a disappointing display. An objection against the winner for crossing was upheld and the race was awarded to The Monk. The winner was disqualified and placed fourth.

Gamvros credited Mr. Avasia with the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Division II. The son-in-law gelding was hardly a popular winner for in a recent essay he figured inconspicuously after getting slowly away from the barrier. Rosen saw to it that his mount was well away and won comfortably from Radhapiari, Gapeneais moving up late to take the third berth in front of Brave Collen. Knight's Cross and Jubilant were well in it for a mile but went out of the reckoning in the last furlong.

The Bombay Arab Derby was appropriately won by Mansoor Beg who has at long last won an important event. Obaid was again associated with the popular success and it was generally conceded that his judiciously handling had a lot to do with the champion Arab's victory Sarsam was pacemaker from the barrier rise but could not hold the challenge of Mansoor Beg. Gog finished resolutely to take a place while his stable mate Lucky Star gave a feeble display.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan won the first division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes with Polychrome who put up a stylish performance under top-weight. The son of Pomern was capably ridden and improved a recent exploit. Hoyt rode the favourite, Poor Scats among the backers for the greater part of the journey and only gave the gelding his head the last furlong, but the winner was good for them all Starboard accounted for the beaten others among whom was well backed P's and Q's.

The race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup was characterised by a stirring finish in which Wild Argosy emerged victor with Quincy and Gift O'The Glen in close order for the minor honours. Bowley in gave a brilliant display in the saddle and won by the cleverest neck imaginable. At one time his mount appeared to have been beaten by both Quincy and Gift O'The Glen, but he called upon the chestnut for a final effort and got "there" first. Moss finished on resolutely but the race was run at too fast a pace to suit him. Defend also figured prominently over a distance which is obviously beyond him.

Another close finish saw Eltonian account for Wooer in the Malabar Hill Plate. The pair resumed their old rivalry and had the race to themselves from the fact of the flag. Near home both Townsend and Morris were hard at work on their respective mounts but a few strides from the post Eltonian had clearly asserted his authority. Invinola ran a remarkable race. She was again slowly away but was travelling faster than any of them on the run home and did creditably to finish close on the first two.

Black steered Kadoor Beg to victory in the last race of the day, Dhiddha'a and Mozan securing the minor placings. The favourite Masud Beg finished on but never travelled like a winner. Fairdoss ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

The following are the results of the second day's races at Mahaluxmi run on Wednesday:—

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO II, 7-11, Herbert 1
Mr M C Patel's AMAR, 8-5, Barnett .. 2
Mr A M J Talib's GOOLIAB, 7-12, C Hoyt 3
Mr Ayub Asad's Baig, 8-0, Howell .. 4

Also ran:—Sultan Beg 9-5, Amood 8-10, Cardiff 8-9, Azedin 8-8, Safety 8-5, White Silk 8-4 (cd 8-5), Weldon 8-1 and Khalil Beg 7-13.

Not run:—Quicksilver 7-9.

The Race:—Safety got the best of the start and led for a pace from Azedin and Waterloo. At the sixth furlong Waterloo took command and was closely attended by Azedin, White Silk, Cardiff and Weldon. Amar lay handy while Sultan Beg and Baig raced in the ruck. Approaching the turn Waterloo increased his lead and up the straight drew away to score easily from Amar. Gooliab kept Baig out of third place.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 49 3|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 111; Places Rs. 34, Rs. 31 and Rs. 36.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 72-8; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Favourite Amar bracket.

Winner trained by L L Jadhav.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr M C Patel's THAXTED, 9-3, Barnett 1
Mr V Rosenthal and Major H de N Lucas' BRANNOCKSTOWN, 7-10, H McQuade 2
Messrs Heath and W Bird's CO-RESPONDENT, 8-13, A K Obaid 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Wattle, 9-0, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Milltown 9-3, Adour 9-2, Georgina 9-0, Wrigley's Gum 8-13, Meena 7-11, Bonaparte 8-9, Vikramsinha 8-7, Philippa of Hainault 7-12, First Prize 7-2 (ed 7-9).

All ran.

The Race:—After giving much trouble they moved out to a good start. Co-Respondent was the first to break the line and was followed by Wrigley's Gum, Adour and Thaxted. Past "six" Wrigley's Gum took charge followed by Co-Respondent, Adour, Thaxted, Vikramsinha and Meena. Bonaparte was at the tail end of the field. At the half mile Wrigley's Gum retired leaving Co-Respondent in command. The later looked a winner but weakened when challenged by Thaxted who first got his head in front of Brannockstown in an interesting finish.

Won by neck, short head, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 26 4|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52-8; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 31.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite:—Brannockstown.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Eve's THE MONK, 9-2, C Hoyt ... 1
Mr Kelso's HENRIETTA, 7-6, J Rosen 2
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's MODESTY, 7-7, F Black 3
Mr H Ismail's Ballybrophy 7-7, Ashwood 4

Also ran:—Ormiston 9-4, Eclair 9-0, Sinhagad 7-5, Nansen 8-11, Pack Up 8-10, Flying Steve 8-8, Burgos 8-6, Arlette 8-5, Bright Bird II 8-4, Cul de Sac 8-3 and Puffin 7-9.

Not run:—Gallant Gael 7-11 and Songe Dore 8-6.

The Race:—Nansen gave trouble and got away last Flying Steve led for a space. Then Ballybrophy went to the front followed by Flying Steve, Henrietta, Cul-de-Sac, Burgos and The Monk Arlette brought up the rear. They maintained this order till well round the turn where Ballybrophy went on to win despite the fact that she swung out badly from the rails. Henrietta kept the late finishing Modesty out of third place.

An objection was lodged against the winner for crossing. The stewards upheld the objection and awarded the race to The Monk. Ballybrophy was disqualified and placed fourth.

Won by short head, neck, neck.

Time:—1 min. 13 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 118-8; Places Rs. 68, Rs. 81 and Rs. 40.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34-8; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 27-8.

Favourite:—Cul de Sac.

Winner trained by A Hoyt.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. DIV. II.

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Classes II, and III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAMVROS (8-6) J. Rosen 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHA PIARI (9-4) ..... Ro Stokes 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAPENCAIS (8-12) ..... Herbert 3
Mr. J. J. Murphy's BRAVE CALLEEN (8-4) ..... A C. Walker 4

Alo ran: Dark Blue (9-1), Knight's Cross (8-13), Shiva Kumari (8-9), Chapatti (8-2), Jubilant (7-13), and Headstrong (7-8).

Not run: Prose and Verse (9-4), Diagram (9-1) and Bentoi (7-12).

The Race:—Shivakumari lost a few lengths at the start. Radha Piari raced to the front followed by Jubilant, Knight's Cross, Dark Blue, B ave Colleen. Nearing the sixth furlong Knight's Cross joined Radha Piari and the pair led from Jubilant, Brave Colleen and Shivakumari. There was no further change until they entered the straight where Jubilant retired and later Knight's Cross. Radha Piari went on but failed to hold the late finishing Gamvros. Gapencais was a late third. Bentoi was withdrawn at the last moment and the investments on him withdrawn.

Won by neck; 1 length; 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 54 1-5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 96-8 for win and Rs. 44, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 84 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite: Radha Piari bracket.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1 1|2 Mile.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG ..... A. K. Obaid 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM ..... H. McQuade 2
Mr. Alwan Umar's GOG ..... Perkins 3
Mr. AAkbarali and Seth. Kimatrai's LUCKY STAR ..... L. Jones 4

All ran.

The Race:—A bad start. Sarsam and Gog got away best while Amanra dwelt. On settling down Sarsam made the pace from O'Brien, Rarity, Crown, Roman Mansoor Beg and Gog. Lucky Star brought up the others. At "six" Sarsam was still ahead of O'Brien, Arabian Star, Crown, Roman and Lucky Star. Approaching the half mile Mansoor Beg improved his position on the outside. As they made for home Mansoor Beg challenged Sarsam and in an exciting finish won fairly comfortably. Gog was badly placed but came up strong near home and was a good third at the finish.

Won by 1 1|2 length; short head; 3 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 58 2-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Favourite: Mansoor Beg.

Winner trained privately.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's POLYCHROME 9-3, Bowley 1
Mr. J. Reynold's POOR SCATS 8-8, C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Stone's STARBOARD 8-10, Howell 3
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's P'S AND Q'S 8-6, Walker 4

Also Ran:—Lighthead 8-13, Rosewater 8-4, Seafire 8-2, Greek Lad 8-1, Penetralia 8, Valtoi 7-13, and Riverine 7-11.

Not Run:—Bridgman.

The Race:—Riverine dwelt. Starboard cut a hot pace from Valtoi, Sea Fire, P's and Q's, Lighthead, Polychrome and Poor Scats with Greek Lad last. The fifth furlong saw Starboard still in front of Valtoi and P's and Q's. Coming round the turn Polychrome moved up and collared Starboa d. Opposite the Second Enclosure Poor Scats came up strong but could make no impression on Polychrome. P's and Q's was well beaten into fourth place.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 3 lengths. Time.—1min. 53 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 82 for win, and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 76 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 8 and Rs. 28 for places.

Favourite:—Poor Scats.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WILD ARGOSY 9-3, Bowley 1
H. H. the Aga Khan's QUINCY 9-10, Walker 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O'THE GLEN 7-10, Townsend 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND 8-7, Burn 4

Also Ran:—Moss 9-5, Jingle 9-1, Star of India 8-4, Greenfinch 8-1, My Lord 7-12, French Briar 7-10, Dark Orient 7-9, L. S. D. 7-9, John Clanchy 7-8, and Fun of the Fayre 7-1.

Not Run:—Joe's Luck, 7 and Harvest Star.

The Race:—My Lord was the last to leave the gate. On settling down Star of India led from Wild Argosy and after a few lengths came Gift O'The Glen, Jingle, Quincy and Moss. Fun of the Fayre brought up the rear. Star of India retired as they turned for home. Wild Argosy was left in command but was soon challenged by Quincy and Gift O'The Glen. Quincy looked like prevailing opposite the stands but Wild Argosy came up again to win a great race by a neck. Defend was a good fourth.

Won by neck, head, neck. Time.—1 min. 37secs.

First tote paid Rs. 72-8 for win, and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 29-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 10, Rs 9-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

Favourite:—Quincy.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. Vivian's ELTONIAN (9-2) ..... Townsend 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal's WOOER (9-2) ..... Morris 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's INVINOLA (7-8) ..... Stokes 3
Mr. Pannick's HARVEST STAR (8-9) ..... L. Brown 4

Also ran:—Leinster wonder (8-11), Golden Quest (8-5), Darial II (8-5, Shy Warrior (7-13), Santock (7-6), Wedding Day (7-6).

Did not run:—Stone Marten (8-1).

The Race:—Invinola was slowly away. Wooer held a slight advantage from Eltonian, Leinster Wonder, Harvest Star and Invinola. Nearing the turn Harvest Star fell back. Wooer showed the way round but Eltonian drew along side and in an exciting finish scored by a neck. Invinola was a good third.

Won by neck, head, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 11-4|5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 54 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 24|8 for win and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Winner trained by Godfrey.

Favourite:—Eltonian and Wooer.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. (Div. I.). Distance—1 Mile.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's KADOOR BEG 7-6, F. Black 1
Mr. Ebrahim Sullaman's DHIDHA'A 8-10, Barnett 2
Mr. Eve's MOZAN 9-7, C. Hoyt 3
Mr. S. N. Zodge's AHYID 9-3, Perkins. 4

Also ran:—Othello 9-0 Franco 8-10, Mayiah 8-8, Hazal 8-5, Grey Master 8-4, Tyrant 8-2, White Cross 7-13, Daud Beg 7-13, Hishan 7-13, Masud Beg 7-12, Kurdistan 7-11, Fairdoss 7-4, Shapoor 7-4.

Did not run:—Zoolfakar 6-10.

The Race:—Grey Master jumped to the front and set a fast pace to France Tyrant, Othello, Dhidha'a and Kadoor Beg. Fairdoss brought up the others. Grey Master retired at the head of the straight where Kadoor Beg shot out and going strong won comfortably from Dhidha'a. Mozan came up late and snatched third place from Ahyid.

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, head.

Time: 1 minute 49 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 210 for win, and Rs. 63|8, Rs. 111 and Rs. 27 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 87|8 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 34|8, and Rs. 11|8 for places.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

Favourite: Masud Beg.

MADRAS RACES

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

MALIKA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second 300; third 200. A Handicap for Arabs.

Godse's KANDINAVA 8-13, Robertson 1
Syed Rashid's JOSIMOS 8-0, S. Black 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAYIF PASHA 9-0, Clarke 3
Ardeshir's NAZMUZAMAN 8-4, Harrison 4

Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, and Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.

OOTACAMUND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Griffins.

Mrs. Hadaway's AWAYWEGO 8-8, S. Black 1
Major Watson's THE CONSTANT NYMPH 8-8, Hill 2
Annamalai Chettiar's SQUARE DRAW 9-0, Fox 3
Zamindar Pallavaram's HOT AND COLD 8-0, Beasley 4

Tote paid Rs. 93 for win, and Rs. 30 and Rs. 18 for places.

MALIKA PLATE.. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs which have run and not won races at Madras.

Patwardhan's FRANCIS II 7-9, H. Black 1
Mohamed's SARHAN 8-8, Duckenfield 2
Squere's HAJLAN 9-0, S. Black 3
Moulood Hajee Ali's KAFKAS 8-5, Fox 4

Tote paid Rs. 92 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.

DELHI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. Maconochie and Mrs. Cruden's BIRKENHEAD 9-3, S. Black 1
Yovnu's VICERINE 9-1, Babajan 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's POMEGRANATE 7-1, Robertson 3
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan's GOLD CURRENCY 7-4, H. Black 4

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

OSBOURNE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Maharaja Venkatagiri's RECOMPENSE 8-12, S. Black 1
Sheldrake's Luxmi 8-5, Sicly 2
Nawab Mir Mahdi Adikhan's SAIFAY 8-8, Babajan 3
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan's LONGLEAT 8-1, Beasley 4

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 22, and Rs. 34 for places.

SULTAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs.

Essaji and Bird's LUCKY THOUGHT 8-4, Duckenfield 1
Sheth's MAHDOOR 9-2, Barber 2
Ardeshir's RED FLAG 9-3, Harrison 3
Sheth's NOFAL 7-12, Jones 4

Tote paid Rs. 132 for win, and Rs. 49, Rs. 44 and Rs. 17 for places.

JAHANARA PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Ahmed Hurgany's NAJRAN 8-12, S. Black 1
Kaur's BALKEES 7-2, Robertson .. 2
Mohmed Jaffer's PALAVI 8-12, Burgos 3
Sheriff's HOOJAZ 8-7, Babajan 4

MAHARANI VENKATAGIRI CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Country Breds three years old and upwards.

Murphy's DRUMMER BOY 10-0, Hardinge 1
Kamte's MEDINE 7-2, Siely 2
Raja Sivaganga's CRIADILLO 7-0, S. Black 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's PRAYAG 7-5, Clarke 4

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 41 for places.—A. P.

A deficit of seventy thousand sterling with which the Church Missionary Society closed its financial year will be wiped off by the forthcoming legacy of 40,000 and a receipt of 33,000 sterling from the Palestine Reparations Commission as compensation in respect of the property.—Reuter's Special.

It is announced that the High Commissioners in future are privileged to wear the first class civil uniform. The have hitherto worn the second class uniform at official functions.—Reuter's Special.

Gibralter.—Two Britishers claiming to have escaped from the French Foreign Legion, have arrived from Fez.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Mrs. Motanbai Thakordas Modi, died peacefully Tuesday evening, at her residence Modi Lodge, Santa Cruz.

ANOTHER LECTURE.

Mr. Sidhanta will also deliver on the same day and at the same place at 6 p.m., the third lecture of his course of public lectures on "Contemporary English Drama". The subject of the lecture is "Galsworthy and Modern Tragedy."

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 8th instant tenders to the amount of £60,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and accepted. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 15th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 82. The total mortality this day last year was 76.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Chyebassa" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

MR. DAMODAR JAGJIVAN MASTER

TO-DAYS PERFORMANCE AT 5 H. FANCY FETE

Mr. Damodar Jagjivan Master is a well-known figure in the music circles in the Bombay Presidency for the last twenty years as an amateur Indian musician. His speciality is that his songs are generally full of religious spirit, prayers and what is known in Hindu philosophy as "true knowledge." Being of spiritualist tendency and having studied the science of music in all its aspects, he is a scientific exponent of true Indian music. There is no monotony in his music. During the Gujrat famine he took prominent part in organising musical concerts for the relief of the sufferers. In these concerts he was always the principal singer, assisted by his own pupils. In this way large funds amounting to more than Rs. 20,000 were collected in concerts held in Bombay, Surat and Broach.

He has studied the theory and practice of Indian music and has published a book called "Damodar Master's Collection of Indian Music." The first edition of 3,000 copies has been sold out and the second edition together with the second part of his book is now in Press. Mr. Domodar is a well read man. He knows Persian, Sanskrit and Marathi languages. He has studied books on Zoroastrianism and Islam. He has composed the lives of great prophets like Zoroaster and Mahomed in Indian music. His recital of these compositions in public concerts had made a great impression on Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. Not only he is a pleasing singer, but he is a clever teacher of music. His son Mr. Madhoalal Damoder is also a promising musician of great future. He has been trained up by his father and is a teacher of music in several schools. He also gives private tuitions. Mr. Domodar is giving a performance to-day (Thursday) in 5H Fancy Fete from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. in Dilpasir theatre. It is a unique opportunity to entertain ineself and at the same time help the cause of Bombay Hospitals.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	17.73
To-day's Opening Rate	17.65
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.82
Difference	plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 8.
Previous Closing Rate	9.36
To-day's Opening Rate	9.32
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.28
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectation 351

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 22 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an Accountancy Course (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

Tuition Personal or through Post. Write or call for 1928-29 Prospectus. 86, Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank), Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1928.

HUMILIATING AND UNACCEPTABLE.

Sir John Simon has at last published his promised statement with regard to the procedure of the Commission. Having been made in consultation with all the authorities concerned three months after the Commission was first announced in India, the statement may be taken to be the considered and final decision of the authorities, final, so far as the decision of bodies outside Parliament is concerned. Before making any comments on the statement we shall give in brief its substance, as far as possible in Sir John's own words. In the first place, all the materials prepared by the Central and Local Governments and the evidence given in explanation or amplification of them is to come before a "Joint Free Conference," presided over by Sir John, and consisting of the Commission and "a corresponding body of representatives chosen by the Indian Legislatures." The two bodies would work on "Free and equal terms." The Committee of the Central Legislature will be choosen by both the Houses, including the official members from among the non-official members—including the nominated members. The Central Joint Committee, which "might conveniently be seven in number" would be associated with the Commission when Central subjects will be dealt with. In a province the Indian wing would primarily consist of the provincial members so long as they "do not amount to an unwieldy number." But "in order that the Central Joint Committee may not have a partial view of the material put before it," the Commissioners "would be glad if arrangements could be arrivrived at which would enable its members or some of them to be present as an additional element at Provincial sittings." While ordinarily there would be joint sittings, "each side of the Conference will require from time to time to meet by itself." As regards the report, the Commission will submit to Parliament its report and recommendations, including "a faithful account of the opinions and aspirations prevalent in India and of the concrete proposals for constitutional reform so far as these are put before us." "The British Commissioners, therefore, are bound to be solely responsible for the statement of the effect upon their own minds of the investigation as a whole." The Joint Committee, however, would submit its own report to the Indian Legislature, which in its turn may forward the report to Parliament by the "well-known constitutional means." But, says Sir John, "if the Indian Joint Committee would prefer it, we would make its report an 'annexe' to our own documents so that both might be presented to the King-Emperor and made public at the same moment." This procedure, Sir John concludes, ensures a "method of collaboration on honourable and equal terms" and a "due recognition of the equal status" of the Indian Committee.

The above, we hope, is a fair summary of Sir John's proposals. The first impression they make upon one's mind is that there is little in them that is quite new, that was not expressed or implied in the Parliamentary debates on the Commission and the two statements made by the Viceroy. In other words Indians' views on the scheme were not based on inadequate knowledge of the scheme or on misunderstanding. It is, however, satisfactory that some of the implications of the scheme are now finally made clear. Some of the minor features which vitiate the procedure apart from the general status of the Indian Committees may be noticed first. The participation of the official members of the Legislatures in the election of the Committees detracts a great deal from the representative character of the Committees. So does the eligibility of nominated members for election on the Committees. The association of the Central Committee with the Commission seems to be intermittent, the Committee playing but a secondary part when the so-called Provincial subjects are under consideration. But to turn to the fundamental feature of the Committees. Sir John repeatedly stresses the "equal status" of the Committees, their "collaboration on honourable and equal terms," at "Joint Free Conferences." But we fail to see any equal status in the position of the Indian Committees. Sir John may have gone as far as he has been permitted to, but he has not conferred equal status on the Committees for the simple reason that he cannot do so even if he wishes. It is an elementary principle of law that a right implies three parties, the giver of the right, its recipient and the party against which it is asserted. The Committee's right of equality to be asserted even against the Commission can proceed only from a third party, in this case the Parliament. The Commission has given a few procedural concessions which have a semblance of equality but without any reality behind it. Even these concessions are to be regulated, and can be modified or even called off by the Commission. Indians would not trust themselves to the sweet will of a foreign Commission. During routine work the Indian Committee may be permitted to function just like the Commission. But on critical matters, when the Committees need to cross-examine certain witnesses, the Commission may suddenly step in, order the Committee off, and hold a secret enquiry whereas the Committees have not the authority to make the witnesses appear before them separately. They are asked to be content with a 'post-facto' explanation from Sir John on the need for a secret enquiry. A conclusive test of equality is that the whole procedure of the enquiry should be decided by what Sir John calls "Free Joint Conference." But in this case Sir John or the British half of the Joint Conference marks out the limits of the Committee's rights and says in effect to them, "Within these limits you are free and our equals." Another conclusive test of equality of the two halves of the "Joint Free Conference" is that the main report to be submitted to Parliament is that which is agreed upon by the majority of the Joint Conference. Sir John does not accept this procedure but reserves to the Commission the right of making the report proper. He does not mind the Central Committee being composed of more than seven men, because he knows that they have not the right to vote at all formative stages. He is not even prepared to give the Central Committee the right of discussing the report with the Commission and criticising it in its own report. Thus the Committee is deprived of the right which every individual member of the Commission has. Sir John naively assures us that the Commission would "faithfully" convey to Parliament the opinions and aspirations of Indians—as the Commission understands them. For, after all, he says, "the British Commissioners are bound to be solely responsible for the statement of the effect upon their own minds of the investigation as a whole." When the main report is all one sided, it is no consolation to Indians to be assured that their own report will be appended as an "annexe" to the report, along with, of course, other selected opinions of witnesses. India demands not reporters, faithful or unfaithful, but an authoritative voice in the "Joint Free Conference" in making its recommendations.

The whole statement is a laboured attempt to disguise the subordinate character of the Committees of Legislature and is a travesty of equal status. The Party leaders in the Assembly have given the only possible reply to Sir John by summarily rejecting his proposals. They could do so promptly because the proposals were not new but had long been anticipated, analysed and rejected by the country. The British and the Anglo-Indian press will, of course, go into ecstacies, as does the "Daily News" over he "bold," "comprehensive" and "magnanimous" gesture of Sir John. A weak case needs a great deal of rhetoric. But India is no longer to be bamboozled by phrases and gestures, however comprehensive they may be. It is a relief that Sir John has had his final say on the scope of the enquiry. None need now labour under any doubt regarding the exact position of India. Some of us were disposed to give one last chance to Sir John. He as not taken the chance. The way now ies clear before the country. The people should proceed with the boycott programme with unabated vigour but it is time they gave more attention to the constructive side of the programme, such as the formulation of the Swaraj scheme, inter-communal unity and boycott of all foreign cloth and of selected British goods. We trust the Working Committee of the Congress which is to meet shortly will give a right and rousing lead to the country. It is a happy sign indeed that at a critical hour all the parties in the country are united in the essentials of their respective policies. We fervently hope this unity will be maintained throughout the strenuous struggle ahead.

HARTAL AND AFTER.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

(BY D. D. SATHAYE.)

It is over a month now that Indians of all shades of opinion decided not to have anything to do in any shape or form at any time with the Simon Commission from the date of its landing on the Indian shore. Boycott! Boycott! Boycott!! was the word on every lip from morning till night. Bombay was asked to boycott the Commission and not to give any reception to the Simon Seven. Bombay has given the lead and the rest of the country will follow suit. In Bombay, not only the general public showed its disapproval of the appointment of the Simon Commission by suspending their usual daily business, but even Nature did not approve of their landing on the shores and received them by cold winds, rain and thunder. The promulgators of the idea of the boycott of the Commission would certainly feel proud of the lead given by the Bombay City. The people were eagerly waiting for the dawn of the 3rd February. It has come and gone as they expected. The question is what next: Is the Boycott movement to last only for a day or is it to be continued after February 3? If it is to be continued after the third, what is the form it should take and how long it is to be continued? The success of hartal, that is the beginning of the Boycott movement, was mainly due to the efforts of the students, small merchants and working-class population. They have given a splendid lead to the country and I hope they will keep up leadership to them. It has been suggested that the hartal of the 3rd February should be followed by an agitation for the boycott of the British goods. This movement will have to be continued till we attain our goal—to be masters of our own house—or till we secure Independence for our country.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH.

I would suggest that for the present British cloth should be chosen for immediate action. The movement is such that anybody can work it up—by students, by merchants, by workmen, by all, individually or jointly. Let every student, every workman, every merchant take an oath that from to-day till the Report of the Simon Commission is out he will wear only Indian cloth and nothing else. It is not at all difficult if one stands true to one's words.

WANTED—ACTION.

I purposely avoid the word "Shuddha" Swadeshi. Those who are physically incapable of wearing rough cloth like Khaddar can prefer at least Indian mill cloth made of Indian mill yarn. Here we will have to depend upon the honesty of our mill-owners and they must this time support the Boycott movement honestly and not as they did in the old boycott days of 1905-6 when some of the mill-owners indulged in profiteering by palming off foreign cloth as Swadeshi cloth and that too at enhanced prices. I have suggested purposely British cloth for boycott. If the Indian mill-owners help the Boycott movement, well and good. But if some of them play the old game of selling British cloth or cloth made here out of British yarn as Swadeshi cloth and seek to secure tremendous profits to themselves by hoodwinking the public then they also deserve the boycott of their cloth. Then not only the British cloth should be boycotted but also the cloth of Indian mills that are not supporting the Indian cause. Those who cannot tolerate Khaddar owing to its rough appearance or its cost and also do not like the profiteering of the Indian mill-owners can certainly encourage foreign cloth other than British cloth. Is it not high time that every Indian should resolve to reform himself by deciding to wear Indian Swadeshi cloth? I may even suggest that even the Western style should be given up till Swaraj is won. Imitation in the foreign style of dress is a low kind of flattery. Let every student, every merchant or workman, who gave lead to India by joining in the hartal, resolve to wear only Swadeshi cloth. Resolutions we have passed enough on the subject of the Boycott. We are having shoals of them for the last twenty-three years, but now let us translate them into action, to win Swaraj for our people.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The enthusiasm and large attendance which were a feature of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform held in Delhi are a gratifying sign of the times. They indicate that Indian women are now ready to come forward with alacrity and energy to devote themselves to this pressing and by no means easy problem of deciding on what precise lines women's educational advance in India should take place. So far the State as well as the leaders of public opinion in this country has done nothing very substantial to hasten that progress. This has been the complaint of pioneers in the field of women's education like Professor Karve. But now that Indian women have themselves taken up the matter in hand it is to be hoped that the advance in women's education will not only be rapid, but that it will be well-thought out, a progress to a higher ideal with a purpose and a definite meaning behind it to which the State must give generous financial support. It was a very timely hint that Her Excellency Lady Irwin gave in this regard, when she said in her speech formally opening the Conference that girls' education must not be a mere slavish imitation of boys' education. Her Excellency also made a very appropriate refenence to the idea underlying all educational progress in pointing out that literacy was valuable but that all these things like mere acquisition of knowledge are "at best of little worth unless they are brought into the service of human life and character". Indian women have, in spite of the appalling illiteracy into which they have been forced to remain so long, given abundant proof of their keen consciousness of the value to the nation of such service. Now that the apathy of Indian parents in regard to the education of their girls is breaking down rapidly, we hope the means for providing such education will be made largely and rapidly available. The great thing is, as Mrs. S. R. Das said at the Conference, "to take steps to steer in the right direction the education of our girls". We hope the Conference will reach definite and practical conclusions on the subject.

RESERVE BANK DEADLOCK.

Yesterday's proceedings of the Legislative Assembly will remain historic on account of the dramatic turn the course of the Reserve Bank Bill took. By a majority of three votes Sir Basil Blackett carried his amendment deleting clause E in Section 8 of the Bill providing for the election of three Directors by the elected members of the Indian Legislature. The object of the Reserve Bank, as conceived by Sir Basil Blackett and those whose orders he has to carry out, being to keep the control of the currency of the country in the hands of the Executive, they do not like the elected representatives of the people to have any say in the matter because they are afraid the latter would see that justice is done to the country as a whole and the Bank is not run in the interest of London financiers. Hence Sir Basil Blackett's warning that the deletion of his amendment would be fatal to the Bill. Thanks to the absence of a number of popular representatives Sir Basil could get his amendment through. But the non-official members, who realise that the representation of the legislature will alone give an effective control over the Reserve Bank in the interests of the country, were wide awake, marshalled their forces and hit upon the bold and masterly plan of rejecting the whole Section, thus jeopardising the entire scheme of the Reserve Bank rather than accepting an arrangement that would have made the scheme a cruel mockery of the country's needs. Sir Basil thus found his victory to be a Pyrrhic one and has asked for time to consider his position. He naively enquires if the Assembly wants a Reserve Bank or not. The Assembly, as representing the country, certainly wants a Reserve Bank, but it wants a Bank conducted and controlled in the true interests of India and not of England. If the Government of India also genuinely desire the same thing, they must bow to the will of the people and carry through the Bill with the willing co-operation of its representatives.

Notes of the Day.

Coming Into Line.

With all its tall talk that it envisages the problem of Indian constitutional advance with sympathy and understanding, the "Manchester Guardian" is coming into line with the Tory Press in its abuse of Indians for their effective boycott of the Simon Commission. The journal contrasts the "emotional storm" in India over the appointment of the Statutory Commission with the calm atmosphere in which the Donoughmore Commission worked in Ceylon and draws the unwarranted conclusion, that the Ceylonese are less interested in abstract political ideas than the Indians. Dr. Drummond Shield, the only member of the Commission with truly democratic sympathies, should have quite another version to give if he chooses to, of the Ceylonese contentment under Crown Colony rule. So very much have the Ceylonese grasped the abstract political ideas of genuine democracy that their leaders told the Commission in pretty plain language that the additional dole of taking two or three members of the Ceylon Legislature into the Governor's Executive Council would not satisfy them.

Futile and Arbitrary Methods.

The Government of Madras evidently believe in methods of preserving "law and order" which are as ante-deluvian as they are futile. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras has issued a comprehensive order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code enjoining on twenty members of the Simon Boycott Committee not to do all manner of things. They must not convene or address meetings, they must not organise processions nor publish leaflets, nor "incite others to do any of these acts" for a period of one month. Officialdom in Madras may consider this arbitrary and vexatious interference with the liberties of citizens a good weapon with which to stifle the overwhelming volume of resentment against the Simon Inquisition. It will soon be disillusioned. Popular discontent cannot be eradicated by these mediaeval methods.

Courageous Declaration.

Sir John Maynard's views on Indian reforms and his courageous declaration that his Indian experience made him a Socialist in politics will not be welcomed by a large body of British Indian Civil Servants who are likely to regard the ex-official from the Punjab as an apostate. But his views are in refreshing contrast with the Die-Hard views to which the "Observer" gives expression in its fatuous assertion that "what now stands between India and worse than Chinese anarchy is British Raj and nothing else." This conception of British Raj has no room, of course, for autonomy, provincial or otherwise; it is a Raj paternal and autocratic which is to exist for the profit of British Imperial interests. Sir John Maynard's liberal and far-seeing views on Indian provincial autonomy, so different from those current in the Tory Pre deserve very careful consideration by hi countrymen.

Deplorable Tactics.

It will be recalled that after a good dea of agitation some months ago the Govern ment of Bombay realised the wisdom o not imposing foolish embargoes upon th use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall b the public. But some fertile offici brain has again been able to exercise it baneful influence and the authoriti intend embarking upon the annoyin tactics of depriving the public of Bomba of an excellent meeting place for th ventilation of grievances. The attem to exact an undertaking from bodies from persons wishing to use the Hall i public gatherings that they must have or "constitutional" objects in view is me ly silly. It is notorious that in bure cratic eyes only what the Jo-Hukums is constitutional. We hope at the en ing meeting of the Bombay Legisla Council, the popular representatives enter a strong protest against th tactics. The official attempt to turn C. J. Hall into a Jo-Hukums' Hall mus fought against immediately.

Only a Moral Responsibility.

The thorough indifference with v officialdom in India views the po move to accelerate the progress of primary education in this country i denced in the latest Press Note issue the Government of Bombay reiterates the official plea that the G ment's liability is purely a moral one. The decision whic Government of Bombay have come this very vital matter is that schem mitted by local bodies after A last year will be considered by thi only these bodies have made provi of at least one-third of the total cost sh scheme. In view of the notorious fa poverty of local bodies, the decisan only be regarded by them as a dexell to all schemes of expansion of ury education. The official idea evi is that if the people want to be educ let them tax themselves further fo If they cannot, so much the worse the people.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY.

(BY A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONIST).

I

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee whose affairs have of late received not an altogether desirable prominence in the press, are just on the point of approaching the Corporation for the appointment of a Secretary to them, to conduct the administration of the schools entrusted to their care. When the last appointment of Secretary was made three years ago, it was never thought that an occasion would arise so soon as this for the Corporation to redirect their attention to the same matter and choose a fresh man to fill the Secretary's post. Somehow it is a matter of good fortune, a sort of providential favour, that the Corporation is put once more in possession of its deliberative capacity in regard to this matter and is called upon as it were by a "superior warning voice" to re-exercise its discretion and exercise it well. The decision taken now may hold good for fifteen years to come and it behoves every Corporator to see that the right selection is made.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

Much to our regret, even in a matter like this, which of all things should stand above petty considerations and should be decided wholly and solely on its merits, squabbles and dodges and intrigues, partly political, partly communal, and often personal, which have discredited the Corporation's name for some time past, have begun to make their inevitable appearance. Groups are being organised, factions are being formed, not on the issue of a principle but to fight among themselves for private ends. Some are out to defeat a candidate because he is a 'Gujarati,' to some others the Deccani is a taboo, while a third group would not in any case suffer a Mahomedan. Even in regard to the essential qualifications for the post, considerable misapprehension seem to prevail, and some members with their own axe to grind are misleading others. The possession of a foreign diploma, for example, is being boosted beyond measure, and support thereto is being artfully manoeuvred by one member under the guise of a disinterestedness, but really because the particular candidate is his caste-fellow. In fact, what glitters most is often found to be the least genuine.

Happily, these dodges and intrigues are confined to a few, and it may be expected that the average Corporator has managed to keep his mind open hitherto. Yet, in the circumstances mentioned above, he cannot long remain uninfluenced and it is to clear up matters and help right judgment that a brief but pointed discussion of the essential qualifications for the occupant of the Secretary's post in present conditions is called for at this hour.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL.

That the person to be appointed for the post should have sufficient educational

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DRAMATIC POPULAR VICTORY

BLACKETTIAN MANOEUVRES FOILED

RESERVE BANK DEADLOCK

BASIL--BIRKENHEAD COMPACT !

PT. MALAVIYA'S CRUSHING RETORTS

'EXCLUSION OF LEGISLATORS: WHITEHALL'S DICTATION"

The debate on the new Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly has ended in a deadlock. The whole section of the Bill relating to the Directorate of the Bank, when put to vote, was rejected by 50 to 49 votes, thus resulting in a dramatic popular victory. A lively feature of the debate was the scathing exposure of the Government Policy which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya described as "unheard of anywhere where the people have any constitution worth the name".

According to latest telephonic message from Delhi there is again a deadlock as regards the Reserve Bank Bill. After Sir Basil Blackett's amendment had been carried the whole section relating to the composition of the Directorate in the Bill was put to vote and rejected by a majority of 50 to 49, thus giving the popular side a dramatic victory. As a result of this victory Sir Basil Blackett announced that he would not proceed with the Bill until Government had reconsidered the position.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Legislative Assembly resumed today the consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill.

Lobbies were busy with discussion of Sir John Simon's letter and the leaders' rejoinder. Views as gleaned from the lobbies show that the statement has been rejected by the various parties on varying grounds and that the section to which Sir John Simon's letter was intended to be an offer has rejected it for reasons that the right of the Commission to record evidence in camera and the fact that the Indian Committee would not be able to influence it at the formulative stages had reduced the formula from their point of view to one of little weight.

However as Sir John Simon's letter leaves open the question of further modification of the procedure further developments at a later stage are not entirely ruled out yet.

So far the Commissioners have visited the Council of State Chamber only. They have not watched the Assembly proceedings yet and the report that Viscount Burnham and two other members attended the Assembly sitting on Monday is incorrect as it has turned out to be a case of mistaken identity.—A. P.

Discussion was then continued on Sir Basil Blackett's amendment for omitting the provision of election of three directors by the Central Legislature to the Board of the proposed Bank.

Pandit Kunzru said if the amendment was accepted it would give the nominees of the Government undue influence in the affairs of the Bank. If the motion was carried there was a possibility, therefore, of an introduction of the shareholders' scheme when the Bill passed through the Upper House.

Mr. Jogiah said the exclusion of non-official members would create many difficulties. It would certainly deprive the Bank of the services of well-known businessmenlike Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Darcy Lindsay.

"UTTERLY IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT."

Pundit Malaviya declared that this Legislature having the indisputable title of representing the people of this country was entitled to have a voice in the nomination of the Directors of a Bank which would wield enormous power for good or evil. He held it was an utterly irresponsible statement to make: "Don't take politics into business." He did not suggest that politics should be allowed to influence the day to day administration at the Bank. The Pundit felt that the reality of the situation was being concealed from the House. Government's insistence on the exclusion of legislators was due to dictation from Whitehall.

Sir Basil Blackett reminded the Pundit that he had contradicted a similar statement of Mr. Pandya on Monday.

PANDIT MALAVIYA LAUNCHES ATTACK.

The Pundit said he deeply sympathised with the position in which the Finance Member had been placed. (Laughter). But he asked whether the Secretary of State and the Finance Member had not come to an agreement about the form in which the Bill was to be supported by the Government of India and that it was not to be supported if the understanding between the Finance Member and the Secretary of State was departed from.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that undoubtedly the Bill was the result of his visit Home and an agreement with the Secretary of State.

Pundit Malaviya asked whether the memorandum drawn up by the Finance Member and Mr. Keish of the India Office giving outlines of the principles could be departed from.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that it was unlikely that any large changes in the Bill would satisfy the conditions which Government had throughout considered necessary for a sound Bank.

Pundit Malaviya:—What I ask is whether he is free to introduce changes in the Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett:—If this House wants the Reserve Bank Bill, it had better be careful of what amendments they want to introduce. The present one is absolutely fatal to the Bill (applause).

Pundit Malaviya:—I am glad I have brought the Finance Member out so far. (Laughter). So India Office is determined that if the Assembly insists on

(Continued on next page.)

REPOSITORY OF TRADITIONS

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

LADY IRWIN'S SPEECH AT LADIES' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Lady Irwin opened the All-India Ladies' Conference this afternoon at the Royal Cinema Hall. The large and distinguished gathering included Sir John Simon, Lord Burnham, the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattaopadhya, Mrs. Sarla Devi, a number of members of the Central Legislature, and about 150 delegates from all parts of the country.

Welcoming the delegates Mrs. S. R. Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the appalling illiteracy which prevailed among women in India, and which was partly due to the lack of facilities, and partly to the apathy of parents. This apathy, she stated, was, however, gradually disappearing, and a very general desire on the part of parents to educate their girls was now clearly discernible. A few years hence, when parents would become accustomed to their girls being educated on the same lines as their boys, it might be too late to persuade them to follow a course of study more suitable for girls. They were at the parting of the ways, and they must take steps to steer in the right direction the education of their girls.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.

In her opening address Lady Irwin, who was accorded a rousing ovation, said that she had realised in the short time she had spent in India how deep and far-reaching was the influence of women. They were the repository of tradition, and long may they continue to be so. They must not be blind leaders of the blind, but the bringers of light, of courage, and of hope, and it was their work to wed what was the best of the old to what was the best of the new. One of the greatest needs in India was a continuous supply of suitable and trained women teachers. Women made better teachers of the very young than men, because they had greater patience and greater sympathy. They needed women with knowledge and vision and capacity for self-sacrifice and a high sense of the great responsibility that was theirs in a country where the population was mainly rural. It was a problem which must be faced and surmounted before any real and far-spreading progress could be made. The obstacles in the way of women's education in this country were enormous. There were difficulties of language, poverty, ignorance, apathy and hostile public opinion and social customs, and even politics, but Lady Irwin declared that women the world over were famed for their patience and their dogged courage in the face of daily adversities, and if they kept a stout heart and were determined to go forward steadily she was convinced that they should in due time overcome all their present troubles and win through them to their goal. (Cheers.) In one respect, India was favoured. Other countries had been pioneers, and had made mistakes by which India, if she was wise, might profit.

EAST AND WEST MEET.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Irwin, Mrs. Naidu gratefully acknowledged the illuminating words of Her Excellency, which, she said, should be the keynote of their aims and ideals. Amidst loud applause, Mrs. Naidu declared that the East and West had met to-day in the kinship of womanhood, that indivisible sisterhood. She strongly repudiated the charge that India consisted of narrow idealists.

Her Excellency and other ladies who were assembled then proceeded to the Municipal Hall, where a civic welcome was accorded by the Municipality in honour of the Ladies' Conference.—A. P.

FRANCO-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP

KING AMANULLA LUNCHES AT CERCLE INTERALLE.

London, Feb. 7.

Paris—Marshal Foch, Tanchet, Desperey, and others interested in the maintenance of the Franco-Afghan friendship attended a luncheon given to King Amanullah at Cercle Interalle. The Queen who was slightly indisposed did not attend.—Reuter.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

MARATHAS READY TO TAKE HER INTO THEIR FOLD

PAINED AT SUGGESTION OF EMBRACING ISLAM

POONA, Feb. 8.

Dr. Dinkar Rao Javalkar has sent a telegram to the ex-Maharajah of Indore conveying pain and resentment felt by Maharattas at the suggestion made to him to embrace Islam. Such a suggestion made to one "who is the star of the Holkar family in which the great and worthy Subhedar Malhar Rao and Devi Ahalya Bai shone" has, the message says, "pierced the very hearts of the Maharattas".

The message adds: "We Marathas, being kshatriyas, must always be ready to protect our religion. Hindu religion at present is really between two fires, one Christian and the other Mahomedan. We must come forward to save it.

GLAD TO CONVERT MISS MILLER.

"We feel glad to hear that your highness wishes to marry Miss Miller and to convert her to our Maratta caste. To fulfil that wish our Maratta mission will place itself at your Highness's service. We will arrange wherever your highness likes for the ceremony of converting Miss Miller. We are ready to convince our brothers in Maharashtra to welcome such a marriage. It will be very convenient for us to perform it in Poona. We are sure all Maharattas in the Deccan will feel extremely happy to welcome your highness and Miss Miller. Please be strong and do not abandon the Mahratta caste. We know that your highness dearly loves our religion. The Mahratta race is well known for its love of religion. We hope your Highness will calmly think over our offer and communicate your approval.—A. P.

SPECIOUS AND PLAUSIBLE

"DIGNIFIED ALOOFNESS, ONLY COURSE"

SIMON STATEMENT DOES NOT ALTER POSITION

FUNDAMENTALS IGNORED, SAYS DR BESANT

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

Interviewed by a press representative in connection with Sir John Simon's statement, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said it would make no converts to Sir John Simon's mission out of those who cared more for substance than form.

"Sir John has tried to put up a specious case of equal opportunities for Indian Committees, but it is only specious and plausible. To my mind the position continues to be the same as before the statement and the Commission does not become a Joint Free Conference so as to attract Swarajists who are demanding a Round Table Conference. Nor does it alter the character of the Commission as to make it acceptable to Liberals. I doubt very much whether even the Responsivists will find in it the realisation of their idea of equality.

ONLY COURSE OPEN TO INDIANS.

I personally think the only course open to us now is to maintain the attitude of dignified aloofness from the Commission and to conserve our energy and time for a constructive scheme of our own which we should place before the country, and round which we should rally the largest amount of public opinion in India. The progressive element in the Assembly and the Councils should now consolidate their position to meet the situation effectively. It is to my mind a first class constitutional issue which must be fought out on strictly constitutional lines. I have no doubt that some day or other, notwithstanding the anger which our attitude has provoked in certain quarters, the blunder which has been committed will be realised. Our critics may similarly charge us with blunder, but we can leave the settlement of the controversy to the future in the full confidence that he have a just and strong case. I see no reason to alter my opinion or to advise my party to alter their attitude."

NO REAL EQUALITY.

Dr. Annie Besant says:—

"Sir John Simon's statement does not touch the fundamental difference between Great Britain and India. Sir John Simon's explanation does not involve any real equality. Sir John remains the arbiter of what shall come within the cognisance of the Parliamentary Commission and Indian Committees respectively, and they are not, therefore, in an equal position enabling them to come to a decision on identical facts as power is vested in the Parliamentary Commission to give or withhold knowledge and the whole responsibility should also be theirs."—A.P.

NO GAIN FROM NON COOPERATION

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Justice, expresses the opinion that Sir John

(Continued on next page.)

COMMISSION: A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

SECRET POLICY OF GOVT. OF INDIA

HOME SECRETARY REFUSES TO PUBLISH CORRESPONDENCE

COUNCIL OF STATE STULTIFIES ITSELF

The Council of State by nine votes against 21 rejected the resolution moved by Sir Peroze Sethna for publication of the correspondence regarding the appointment of the Simon Commission.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Swarajist members were again absent when the Council of State met to-day to transact non-official business including Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution urging Government to publish the correspondence on the Statutory Commission.

IMPORT OF ARTIFICIAL GHEE.

Lala Ramsaran Das moved that 15 per cent 'ad valorem' duty be levied on import into this country of artificial ghee or any other similar vegetable products or compounds which have not been given a harmless permanent fast colouring, excepting yellow shades, to distinguish it from pure ghee, and to avoid adulteration with it.

Sir Phiroze Sethna supported the resolution. He quoted statistics to show that imports of vegetable products had increased in recent years at an amazing rate and much to the detriment of the health of the poor and also to their trades and industries.

Increase of this trade had also materially affected cattle breeding and dairy-farming industries of this country.

Major General Symons contested the view that pure oil imported in the form of ghee was injurious to health.

In the discussion that followed Sir Dinsha Wacha referred to the opinion that cocogem was considered injurious to health and asked Government to take note of the growing peril.

Sir Arthur Froom asked if vegetable oil was better than artificial ghee.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett said all that Government could do was to see that manufacture of artificial ghee from seeds was encouraged here. The Government of India were prepared to consider all the proposals against adulteration in consultation with the Local Governments.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was of opinion that Government should institute an enquiry. He suggested an amendment urging on Government the desirability of considering the question of additional duty on imported ghee.

Mr. Natasen asked the Council to satisfy themselves that artificial ghee was injurious to health.

Mr. Ramsarandas accepted the amendment of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

Sir Geoffry Corbett objected to both the resolution and the amendment on principle because he pointed out if they imposed duty on imported products, there must be a corresponding restriction on Indian manufactures. He however, undertook to ask Local Governments to enquire into the question.

The amendment was defeated by 21 votes to 14 while the resolution itself was defeated by 21 votes to 12.

Sir Phiroze Sethna in asking for the publication of the correspondence regarding the appointment of the Simon Commission drew the attention of Government to the public anxiety to know what part they had played in this quetion of absorbing interest.

SURPRISING SECRECY.

Sir Phiroze said any methods of secrecy should be deprecated, but so well kept was the secret of the appointment of the Commission in 1927 that the decision came to most people as a surprise. Lord Irwin's consultations with the leaders after the decision had been arrived at regarding the procedure was like shutting the stable after the horse had bolted. However, all they wanted to know was what attitude the Government of India had adopted in the matter of the appointment of Indians on the Commission, and whether the exclusion of Indians emanated from Delhi or from Whitehall.

Sir Phiroze Sethna wanted to know what opinions Mr. S. R. Das, the Law Member, had given on the question of a purely Parliamentary commission, and what remedies the Government of India as a whole had suggested for easing the present tension.

ANSWER DECLINED.

Mr. Haigh the Home Secretary opposed the resolution. He advised the Council to survey the position calmly and dispassionately and not precipitate a declaration. There was always curiosity regarding something which was kept under sea and it was only on special occasions and for special reasons that Government disclosed anything in the nature of correspondence. As a businessman Sir Phiroze Sethna would recognise the reasonableness of the Government suggestion that it was not always right to disclose a secret just in the same manner as Sir Phiroze would not like to disclose his business secrets. However, the reason which led to the appointment of the Parliamentary Commission had been explained by the Viceroy in his statement and further explained by the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State and also by the Prime Minister. Nothing further was to be gained in the way of elucidating the position by publishing the correspondence, but the mover wanted to know whether the Government of India was consulted and if so what their opinion was. That raised the question of the relations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and he (the speaker) declined to give an answer.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opposed the resolution.

Mr. G. A. Natesan stated that there was a good deal of disappointment in the country about the appointment of the Commission and its procedure and if the Government by publication of the correspondence made the people understand as to the nature of the opinion they expressed, much of the tension prevailing in the country would be eased.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said he only wanted to know if the Government of India did really fight with the British Government on behalf of India. The secrecy that was being preserved showed that the three Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were not consulted. In order to gauge the depth of Indian feeling on this question he suggested to the Home Secretary that the votes of only the elected members of the Council might be taken.

Mr. Haigh, the Home Secretary refused to accept the suggestion of Sir P. Sethna and added that it was impossible for Government to make public certain confidential correspondence.

The resolution was defeated by 21 votes to 9.

UPHOLDER OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

MR JAMNADAS ON MR. PATEL'S RULING

"Mr. Patel has so far been known as a great politician and a successful President, but he will now live in the history also as the upholder of the people's rights and privileges and as a speaker who was as just as he was courageous," said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of an interview with a representative of the Delhi edition of "The Chronicle".

DIVISION LIST: AYES

The following voted for the resolution:—Lala Ramsaran Das, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Chari, Mr. N. P. Asthana, Mr. Mahumad Suhrawardy, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. G. A. Natesan.

NOES

The following voted against the resolution:—The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Mr. A. M. Stow, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Prince Akaram Hussain, Major General Seymons, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Haigh, Mr. McWatters, Mr. C. C. Wason, Mr. W. A. Gray, Mr. D. Weston, Mr. A. Latifi, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. K. C. De and Mr. Shyam Behari Misra.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PEACE AND ORDER AGAIN.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS IN MADRAS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S FIAT.

STIFLING OF PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate served on the Chairman, Secretary and some twenty members of the Simon Boycott Committee, including Messrs. T. Prakasam and Yakub Hussan, an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting them from convening or addressing any meeting, organising any procession or volunteers, publishing leaflets, posters, etc., and inciting others to do any of these acts for a period of one month from date.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in promulgating the order says that the order is necessary for the maintenance of the public peace and the prevention of riots. The order reads:—"I hereby order you for one month from this date to abstain from (1) convening or addressing any meeting in the city of Madras with the object of advocating or furthering the hartal or suspension of business in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission; (2) attending, directing or organising any procession, or demonstration with the above object; (3) engaging, leading or organising volunteers with the above object; (4) publishing leaflets, posters or other propaganda with the above object; (5) causing or inciting others to do any of the acts which you are hereby ordered yourself to abstain from."—A. P.

UNOFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO MADRAS DISTURBANCE.

PREPARING FOR HARTAL AGAIN

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee, in the course of an appeal, requests the citizens of Madras, who can give first hand evidence of the happenings of Friday last, to send or give names at the office of the Committee. Further, it appeals to the citizens to observe a peaceful non-violent hartal on the day of the arrival of the Commision in Madras.—Free Press.

"NO FAVOURS TO REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH BAYONET"

SATYAMURTHY'S REJOINDER TO POLICE OFFICIAL

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Following are the circumstances under which the order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., was served upon Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Chairman of the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee.

At 8-45 last night, while Mr. Satyamurthi was sitting at his house, Padajan of the Special Department of the City Police, entered his house. Mr. Satyamurti was quite calm and collected when Padajan handed to him copy of the order. Padajan asked him to sign the copy. Mr. Satyamurti asked him to show the authority under which he asked him to sign it and pointed out that the order while prohibiting him from doing so many things did not ask him to sign the copy of the order. Then Padajan asked him to sign it as a matter of personal favour. Mr. Satyamurti said: You have not come here in your personal capacity. If you do, I will gladly receive and give a cup of tea. You now represent the British Bayonet here. I decline to co-operate with you. You are a police officer and I am a public man.

Padajan then asked Mr. Satyamurti to take one copy and return the other to him. Mr. Satyamurti did so saying the order was addressed to him. Padajan then withdrew.

Inteviewed this morning, Mr. Satyamurti said "I was not altogether unprepared for the order. What I shall do, I will decide after consulting my fellow workers.—Free Press.

SEVERAL PROMINENT MEN SERVED WITH ORDER UNDER SEC. 144.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

It is understood the Simon Commission will arrive in Madras on or about Sunday 19th instant instead of Friday 17th instant as arranged previously.

It is also understood that order under section 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on Messrs. D. Kulandai, Hamid Khan V. L. Sastri O. Kandaswami Chetty, Baheer Ahmed Syed and Shafee Mohomed and others.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES STEADY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

In the share market jute shares ruled steady, Howrah and Clive closing firm. Cottons showed no change. Coals had no outstanding feature. Miscellaneous were unaltered. Teas were well maintained. Government Securities were uninteresting.

Government Securities:—Government Paper 4 per cent, Loan (1960-70) 88|2; 5 per cent. Loan (1935) 101|2; 5-1|2 per cent. W. B. (1928) 105|7.

Banks:—Central 2; C. D. Imperial 1,466; C. L. Imperial (Conty.) 340, 342.

Jutes:—Bally 338; Barnagore 302, 306|8; Auckland 402, Union 892; Budge Budge 650, 652; Cheviot 365; Clive 52|8, 53, 52|12; India 357; C. L. Howrah 66|10, 67; National 35|12; Northbrook 76|2; Naddea 66; Orient 322; Presidency 13|8.

Coals:—Bengal 402; Bomea 184; East Indian 21; Kalapahari 16|8.

Miscellaneous:—Burn & Co. (Ordy.) 415; Indian Iron and Steel 19|8; I. I. Wagon (Ordy.) 40.

Teas:—New Dooars 1250.
Hessian 18|8; Raw Jute 64|2.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

London, Feb. 8.—The House of Laity by 196 votes to 80 generally approved of the Prayer Book Measure.—Renter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The National Executive Council of the British Legion has invited Lord Jellico to become President of the Legion in succession to Earl Haig.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Trevelyan Thomson, M.P., is dead.—Reuter's Special.

DRAMATIC POPULAR VICTORY

(Continued from previous page.)

this provision, they will have none of the Bill.

The Finance Member:—That is what I said last September and last June.

Pundit Malaviya:—And yet it was found necessary for the Finance Member to go to England to gain new light and obtain new instructions. (Laughter and applause). I cannot imagine, Sir, a more humiliating position than that the Secretary of State is to decide the constitution of this Bank for India.

The Finance Member:—If the point is that something is being forced on the Government of India against their will, I assure the Pundit that it is not so. The Government of India will have nothing to do with a Bank in which the Directors are elected by the Assembly.

WICKED RESULT TO INDIA.

Pundit Malaviya:—It comes to this, then, that the Government of India before introducing the Bill took a certain view and would adhere to it even if a majority of this House thought otherwise. This is very unfair to this House. We are dealing with a Bill which by one transaction can bring about prosperity or ruin to the country. That the constitution of such a Bank should be decided by the Finance Secretary to the India Office and by some merchants in London and by the Government of India alone is, Sir, a position which is unheard of anywhere where the people have any constitution worth the name (Hear, hear, and shame). The result is wicked so far as the people of India are concerned Government have not been able to suggest any alternative since the presentation of the Joint Committee's report to this House, and I submit that this is an occasion on which the country expects every member to realise that a heavy responsibility lies on him.

As the discussion was on an amendment Sir Basil had no right of reply and his amendment was put and carried amidst official applause by 51 votes against 49.

A minute later an amendment of Pundit Thakurdas for giving the Council of State right of electing one Director was rejected by 52 to 42 votes.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved deletion of the sub-clause giving provincial Councils right to elect three directors.

PROVINCES AND DIRECTORATE.

Sir Victor Sassoon took the opportunity of assuring the House that no one had a higher opinion of lawyers than he, but as lawyers alone could be made Judges, so businessmen should be appointed to run business concerns. The question, however, was not about lawyers or politicians being made directors, but the electorates.

Mr. Kelkar said that the agricultural interests would not be represented through representatives of the Chambrs of Commerce these bodies existed only in the towns. If it was intended to make the bank a popular institution the deletion of the clause must not be thought of.

Mr B. Das found to his surprise that members who represented Commerce in the Assembly were very much frightened of politicians.

Mr. Ram Narain Singh said the amendment was very pernicious from the Indian point of view. Continuing the speaker said, "We are not very much concerned whether the bill is passed or not. We shall have powers and then we shall also do whatever we like to the constitution of the Reserve Bank".

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said for the representation of agriculture, trade and industry, provincial representation was essentially necessary.

Sir Basil Blackett did not think it advisable that the affairs of the bank should go into provincial politics.

Pandit Kunzru said unless adequate reasons were forthcoming for acting otherwise they shoud stick to the principle of a State Bank.

BENEFITS OF "BENIGN" RULE.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh said India was one of the countries which had been deliberately reduced to an agricultural country (laughter from non-offical European benches). Every industry one after another had been destroyed by the 'benign' government (Lala Lajpatrai: Exactly). The Finance Member did not tell them how he would protect the interests of the agriculturists. He did not think that three persons elected by the provincial legislatures would at all influence the whole directorate.

The amendment of Sir Basil on being put vote was carried by 50 votes to 49 and the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

After lunch Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya moved a number of amendments which were either negatived or withdrawn. The President put to the House that clause eight as amended be passed.

"BROKEN PROMISE."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on behalf of the Swarajists opposed the passing of the clause. He said this clause alone gave vitality to the Bill and after Government's mechanical majority which was helped by accidents on the non-official side the life of the Bill had disappeared and the bank would now be under foreign heels. Sir Basil Blackett had previously assured them that he would like to see the Bill passed by a preponderating majority, but the narrow voting by which he had won his amendments showed that he had broken his promise. Mr. Graham had told them that they had seen the last of the old bill and Mr. Graham must now be feeling how dangerous prophesying was.

Mr. Graham interrupting said that his statement was conditional on their desire to introduce another bill.

"OUTRAGE ON SELF-RESPECT."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resuming said that the House must make a protest against the improper imputation against the "bonafides" and capacities of its members. His experience in the Bombay Municipal Corporation was that businessmen in that body were distinguished singularly by their silence (laughter). The Hilton Young Commission itself was faced with the problem whether the Government of India should have any hand in constituting the Directorate on the Board and it decided that "in the special circumstances of India" it should have it, which meant that the Government of India had got to bow down to an alien agency. Sir James Brunyate had declared openly that the bank would be subordinate in the matter of high policy to the State, and as Government's policy today was to exploit India, so the Bank would be an instrument for the same purpose. Moreover the Legislature would be handicapped in exposing scandals and mismanagement as Government would not let them discuss the affairs of a so-called independent bank. He further contended that businessmen possessing inner knowledge of the working of the Reserve Bank could make a few honest millions which directors supplied by laymen could not do. He appealed to the House to protest against this outrage on the self-respect of the House.

Mr. Kelkar said the clause was the keystone to the structure of the bill and if they gave consent to it they would make themselves the laughing stock of the world.

CLAUSE VOTED DOWN.

The President put to the House that the clause as amended be passed and a division was ordered. The votes recording in the lobby showed a tie of 49 on either side, but before the result was handed over to the President it was brought to the notice of the Secretary that Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry who was present in the lobby, but who had first refused to vote in the lobby had now changed his mind and wished to vote against the clause. On the President being informed, he ascertained from Mr. Chaudhry on the floor of the House if he was in the lobby and had changed his mind. Mr. Chaudhry having affirmed this statement he was allowed to record his vote which gave the opposition a majority of one.

Sir Basil Blackett said Government would now have to consider whether the House wanted the Reserve Bank Bill at all.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow when Sir Basil Blackett will explain the Government position.—A. P.

SPECIOUS AND PLAUSIBLE

(Continued from previous page.)

Simon's statement breathes a spirit of sincerity and goodwill and concedes substantially the demands made in the amendment moved by him in the Madras Legislative Council to the Swarajist motion relating to the Statutory Commission.

Having regard to Sir John Simon's statement he adds in the best interests of the country, Indians should co-operate with the Commission. He concludes by saying that nothing can be gained by walking in the barren fields of non-co-operation.—A.P.

"UNCONVINCING

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The statement of Sir John Simon will convince nobody. It contains nothing which can induce any Indian, whatever his political complexion may be to reconsider the advisability of boycotting the Commission, says Subash Chandra Bose interviewed by "Forward." Our position is perfectly clear and our attitude unambiguous. We take our stand on the principle of self-determination and we claim that India should be free to frame her own constitution.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PARTY IN ASSEMBLY

UNAFFECTED BY SIMON'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The members of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature were invited to tea by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Acting Leader of the party last evening. After the function was over the party discussed the letter of Sir John Simon to H. E. the Viceroy regarding the Statutory Commission and came to the unanimous decision that the attitude of the party remained unaffected by the statement."—A.P.

NOT MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM VICEROY'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Hombe Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu in the course of a statement to the Press says that the statement of Sir John Simon does not differ in any material particulars from that made by the Viceroy. Sir John Frankly admits that portions of the evidence will be taken by the British Committee and only the effect of the evidence will be disclosed by him to the Indian committees

The Indian Committee's report will be made an annexure to his report and will not form any integral part of it. It is, therefore, very clear that the objection which Indians have on principle remain wholly unremoved.—Free Press.

"LACK OF PRECISION IN SPITE OF SKILL"

POSITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The "Leader" says:—While we recognise its skill we also feel it lacks in precision and totally ignores the point of view of those who have been opposed to the ill-conceived method adopted by the British Government or Parliament upon the recommendation of the Government of India. Sir John Simon, like the Government of India, has by now come to believe he has no chance of success with the Liberals or the Swarajists and therefore the statement has been so framed as to run closely parallel to the statement at one time issued by the Responsivist Party. We can only meet determination by a corresponding determination on our part not to have anything to do with this Commission. The position remains unaltered and we shall be more than surprised if the leaders assembled at Delhi waver or falter. Their duty is plain. They must stand by their resolve and if there is to be any regret at the unhappy situation so created or if there is to be anger and wrath in any quarter let that quarter be either White-Hall or Viceregal Lodge.—A.P.

SIR JOHN'S "DEMOCRATIC COMRADESHIP

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Pioneer" commenting on Sir John Simon's statement says:—We have been convinced from the first, if certain of the Commission's critics who have plunged into raging agitation could only have waited they would be completely reassured on the points to which they quite rightly attached supreme importance. But as a matter of fact, in an attempt to arrive at a solution of India's constitutional problems, differences of Party disappear and the whole Commission is patently animated by a single desire to arrive at just conclusions, consonant no less with India's legitimate aspirations than with a practical appreciation of the fundamental principles of sound constitutional progress. It requires then to be fortified by the assistance, equal and ungrudging, of the true representatives of the Indian electorates. —The Commission make only one demand, namely, that its Indian counterpart should as far as possible be truly representative. Let the Legislatures take stock and consider how this requirement may be best fulfilled. It will not be easy. It will demand the most careful and reasoned judgment from all concerned. Broad visions and grand tolerance must be invoked. Their inspiration is to be found in Sir John Simon's letter which is notably informed by an expression of democratic comradeship unequalled in the documentary history of India.—A.P.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE IN SIMON SEVEN.

LABOUR AMENDMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Feb 7.

In the House of Commons, speaking during the debate of the Address in reply to the King's Speech, Mr. Baldwin expressed gratification at the endorsement of references made by the King's Speech to China, which had been previously expressed by Messrs. MacDonald and Lloyd George. He hoped that this would result in a world-wide recognition of their policy as a national one.

He announced that the Franchise Bill (an early passage of which Mr. MacDonald had advocated) would be passed this session. It will come into operation at the next election.

Referring to Sir John Simon's letter to the Viceroy, Mr. Baldwin said that he was confident that the House of Commons had the same confidence in the Commission as when they sent them forth, and wished them every success in their task (Cheers).

OPTIMISM OF DUKE OF MONTROSE

MISUNDERSTANDING WILL DISAPPEAR

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the House of Lords, initiating the debate on the Address, the Duke of Montrose touched, "inter-alia," on the Indian Question. He regretted that there had been ill-feeling towards the Commission, but that was due to misunderstanding, and would disappear when it became understood that the Commission intended to give every opportunity to every section of Indian opinion to give evidence. Meantime, they knew that through energy, foresight and strength of Sir John Simon and his colleagues, they would receive a report which would be well worthy of consideration.

EASTERN AND WESTERN OUTLOOKS

Lord Haldane, on behalf of the Labour Party, drew attention to the divergence in the Eastern and Western outlooks. He declared that Britain had done magnificent work in the Government of India. They had kept law and order; but he asked what progress they had made in penetrating the Indian mind. Until they found means of bringing the two outlooks in mutual understanding he did not think that they would find a common ground for negotiating about the constitution of India. He expressed the opinion that the problem could not be solved without much study of history and of the development of the Indian thought, particularly the Hindu thought.—Reuter.

LABOUR AMENDMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The House of Commons adjourned after the lodgement of the Labour amendment regretting the absence of measurs to deal with unemployment.—Reuter.

"TIMES" ON SIMON'S OFFER

LONDON, Feb. 8.

"Times" expresses the opinion that a more equitable and more generous offer than Sir John Simon's would be hard to conceive. Its tone almost implies that the political status of India is actually higher than it appears under the constitutional lay. It is a bold effort to extricate from a very difficult situation, the highest political capacity of India, but the leaders' blank negative shows that the political test as disappointing. The Commission has time. It is, perhaps, not altogether a drawback that Indian politicians should openly demonstrate their peculiar attitude at the outset of the enquiry.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO LEADERS' ATEMENT.

"C) MMIS SIONERS TRIFLING WITH INDIAN OPINION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

At the All-Party meeting to-day the following leaders were present and supported the statement isued over the signature of the twelve chosen leaders:

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sjt. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Kumar Ganghananda Sinha Moulvi Shafee Davude, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Moulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib, Mr. Kidwai, Dewan Chaman Lal, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Madon Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Kelkar, Munshi Ishwara Saran, Thakurdas Bhargava, Harbildas Sarda, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Nawab Ismail Khan, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Mr. Joshi.

It is understood that there was unanimity of feeling that while the statement made certain changes in procedure and possibly made improvements by the proposed changes, it left the status entirely unaffected. It is understood that amongst the whole body of persons present there was not a single spokesman for the statement. And the consensus of opinion was that the Commissioners were merely trifling with Indian opinion.—Free Press.

KELLOG'S INTIMATION TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

JAPAN NOT CONSULTED PREVIOUSLY

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Tokio.—The Navy Office spokesman has denied that Japan was sounded prior to Mr. Kellogg's intimation to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives regarding the submarine proposals. The Navy Office does not appear to regard the proposals more seriously than the naval expansion programme which it does not think will ever be carried out.—Reuter's Special.

PLEADER ROBBED IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT

BADMASHES BUSY AT QUEENS ROAD

How a Hindu pleader was attacked at Queen's Road and relieved of his jewellery by a gang of hooligans who are still at large was reported to the Bombay City Police on Tuesday morning. The complainant Mr. Dwarkadas Lalji Sarayia, a pleader, who is working as Government Auditor, was strolling along Queen's Road on Tuesday at about 6-40 a.m. When he came in midway between Marine Lines and Queen's Road a Hindu approached with an open knife who was joined shortly by three others. They threatened that if he raised an alarm he would lose hi life. They then relieved him of his gold watch and chain, and four gold studs, collectively valued at Rs. 92-10. Mr. Sarayia was so much dumbfounded that he could neither raise an alarm nor chase the culprits. The police are making enquiries.

"BOLD AND GENEROUS OFFER"

DAILY NEWS" ON SIMON "GESTURE"

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The "Daily News" in a leader written before the news of the leaders' rejection was received, observes that if Sir John Simon's straightforward proposal had been addressed to the people of India when the Commission was appointed it would probably have laid at rest the real suspicion and killed opposition. The offer is so bold and generous, equal status of the Indian investigators so clearly defined and opportunity so manifest that it deprives the political resistance of all semblance of meaning and reduces to absurdity the talk of putting India into mourning for her lost freedom. We find it hard to believe that, apart from a few fanatics who hate England for being England, Indian politicians will fail to respond to the gesture as comprehensive as it is magnanimous.—Reuter.

THANA COMMUNALISTS' OPPORTUNITY

GETTING READY WITH ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

It has been announced that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is going to pay a visit to Thana on the 9th of March, when probably he will be overwhelmed with addresses of welcome from certain ultra-loyalist sections of the town. It is understood that some Muslims of Thana, Non-Brahmins and the Depressed classes have decided to avail themselves of this opportunity of giving expression to their loyalty by presenting addresses to His Excellency. It is to be regretted that at this particular time when the whole country is protesting against the insult offered to her by Lord Birkenhead in sending the unwanted Simon Commission to India, certain communities in Thana should take it into their heads to present to the Governor addresses based on communal lines. It is time the sane element of the Thana citizens asserts itself and express itself emphatically against the attitude of these busy bodies.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR (JANUARY) NUMBER.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Contains also an account of the Congress and Conferences, and other Annual Gatherings.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONALISM.
By The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.
THE NEW RESERVE BANK BILL.
By "An Indian Publicist."
BEHOLD THE MOTHER: (A Poem).
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
MADRAS 171 YEARS AGO.
By Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.
THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND. By Dr. Henry Whitehead.
HYMNS FROM NRISIMHA MEHTA.
By Mr. U. K. Oza.
THE SECOND CHAMBER.
By The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt.
YESTERDAY: A Poem By Leland J. Berry.
PRIME MINISTERS & POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. By The Hon. Mr. Justice G. H. B. Jackson.
THE CHALLENGE OF ISLAM
By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah.
REVELATIONS BY PLANTS
By Mr. G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
A NEW YEAR'S WISH. A Poem By "C. D."
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS
By Perry De Laneralle.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE MILNER COMMISSION
By "A Nationalist."
CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES
Ceylon National Congress
Indian National Congress
National Liberal Federation
The Muslim League
Indian Christian Conference
Hindu Maha Sabha
Industrial and Commercial Congress
Bombay Non-Brahmin Conference
The Adi Dravidas' Conference
The Social Conference
Madras Session
Bombay Session.
Muslim Social Conference
Trade Union Congress
The States People's Conference
Kenya Indian Congress
The Khadi Exhibition
The Zamindars' Conference
The Tropical Medicine Congress
All-India Music Conference
All-India Library Conference
All-India Hindi Conference
The Muslim Educational Conference
The All-India Aryan Congress
Volunteers' Conference
All-India Vysia Conference.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL
SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
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Sir Abdur Rahim
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Hon. Mr. W. A. De Silva
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Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Mr. K. Natarajan
Mr. G. K. Devadhar
Mr. Mardy Jones
Sir Ali Imam
Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
Mr. Tyab Ali
Sir Dinshaw Petit
Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Dharbanga
Sir Mahomed Habibullah
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer
Dr. U Rama Rao
Dr. Pramothnath Bannerjea
Sir Abdul Quadri
Sir Basil Blackett
Lala Hans Raj
Mr. Fenner Brockway
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 6).

experience, goes without question; but in addition to this there are other essential qualifications which a Secretary to the Bombay Schools' Committee should necessarily possess, but which the average Corporator does not seem to be so mindful about. First and foremost he should possess a full and minute knowledge of the conditions of education in Bombay City and of the conditions of democratic control by the Municipality, comprising a practical acquaintance with the public life of Bombay as it affects municipal politics. Conditions in Bombay differ fundamentally from the conditions in the mofussil, and mofussilite however well-qualified in other respects he may be, is bound to be a failure in Bombay if he does not possess an adequate knowledge of Bombay conditions. The late Secretary Mr. Farooqui failed to satisfy the Committee and the Corporation, by reason of his want of adequate knowledge of Bombay politics and want of tact arising therefrom to handle the members in the Committee by a judicious management of their temper. Similarly, when in 1914, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed Mr. Padhye for the post of Secretary, leaving aside persons of the highest British educational qualifications who had applied, the idea that he favoured was that the Secretary to be appointed should be a person who knows fully the local educational conditions and the ways and methods of skilfully managing a Committee which controls him,—a skill which one knowing public life in Bombay and the intricacies thereof can alone possess. Thus in addition to being an educationist, the Secretary should necessarily be one "well-seasoned in educational politics" as affeced by local conditions, persons and personalities. If therefore anybody should advance a claim for any particular candidate on the ground that his candidate possesses the highest educational qualifications and British or American degree though wanting in the knowledge of Bombay conditions, let the Corporation directly advise that candidate to apply for the principalship of some Training College of Secondary teachers, but not to seek to guide the destinies of primary education in Bombay.

(To Be Continued).

WASHINGTON EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION.

FRENCH GOVT, OPPOSED TO REVISION

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—The French Government has decided to oppose any proposal to revise the Washington eight-hour day convention. The Government maintains the attitude it took up on the occasion of the ratification of the Convention by the French Parliament, namely, that France's acceptance of the Convention was conditional upon Britain and Germany ratifying it.—Reuter's Special.

FUSION OF WELLKNOWN TOURIST AGENCIES

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The fusion of interests has been arranged of the famous Tourist Agents Thomas Cook and Son Limited and the Associated Companies and Compagnie Internationale Des Wagonslits. Some of the Directors of the latter concern will join Cook's Board but Cook's business operations will be carried on by the corporate bodies as heretofore.—Reuter's Special.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN BARDOLI.

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL TO LEAD.

FINAL DECISION ON FEB. 12

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 4.

The peasantry of the Bardoli Taluka assembled in large numbers at the Bardoli Taluka Conference which was held to-day at the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was specially invited on the occasion presided over its deliberations.

The Imam Saheb, Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai, Dr. Chandulal, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai, Dr. M. K. Dixit and other prominent people were also present.

Mr. Vallabhbhai tried to get the sense of the people by consulting the leaders of almost every village in the Taluka.

Eventually the Conference resolved to hold its sessions on the 12th instant when the final decision as to the launching of the Non-payment of Taxes Campaign under the leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai will be arrived at. Mr. Vallabhbhai has consented to lead the Campaign, if the farmers would show their earnestness at the next Conference.

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB.

PLEA FOR PERMANENT LEASE OF GROUND

The annual gathering of the Andheri Recreation Club was held at Andheri on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, in the presen of a large and influential gathering of the residents of Andheri and surrounding suburbs.

A special feature of the gathering was the organisation of sports in which ladies and gentlemen, boys, and girls, took a very active part. The ground was prepared in the open space close to the aerodrome.

Feats of strength such as lifting of a huge stone, weighing 1100 lbs., dragging a loaded cart [illegible] eight persons sitting in it with a clinch of 4 lock and passing a loaded cart over the chest were performed by Mr. Barkatali S. Nanjiani, a senior medical student of the Grant Medical College, which created a great impression on the public. A tug-of-war of ladies was also held in which several visitors took part.

Mr. Bailal Nanalal strongly impressed upon the public the necessity of supporting the club, and set a practical example by being a patron of the Club.

Mr. Dhirlal C. Modi also requested the members of the public to strengthen the hands of the Club by joining the institution.

Mr. Bharucha declared that the evening was a "Red-letter day in the life of Andheri", and he was extremely gratified to be present at the function. He sympathised with the objects of the Club and promised to support the Club as far as possible.

Prizes were then distributed. Besides the prizes awarded by the Club, several prizes were awarded by members of the public.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the course of which he expressed his great satisfaction at the activities of the Club and hoped that Mr. Bharucha who had so great a sympathy towards the Club will soon remove the difficulty of the permanent grounds for the Club. He was sure funds would not be wanting to have a permanent Club house befitting Andheri.

After the President was garlanded all assembled took light refreshment that was served on the Tennis ground.

An additional programme of [illegible]ic tricks and music was gone through and the members dispersed at about 10 p.m.

CLUB CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman of the Club made at the gathering:—

"This Club is in existence for the last 15 months. The objects of the Club is to foster friendly relations amongst the members of the public and to encourage indoor and outdoor games. The Club is open to all members of the public, irrespective of caste or creed. With the growing force of public opinion some advance is being made in all directions, and I am glad to say that Andheri practically leads the suburbs of Bombay by being the first on the North of Bandra to have established a Recreation Club open to all members of the public.

An institution of this kind naturally has to overcome several difficulties in the initial stage. The Club has fortunately steered safely through all of them.

Our needs at the present moment is to have a permanent Club house with a ground of its own.

The Club is highly indebted to our worthy President, Mr. Bharucha who helped the Club by readily renting the piece of Government land on easy terms and we hope he will further help us by considering sympathetically our representation for a permanent lease of the ground that we may make in the near future.

We, therefore earnestly appeal to the rich and advanced members of the public to come to the assistance of the Club in a sympathetic and generous spirit. The objects of the Club are such as should meet the wants of high and low, rich and poor, young and old without any distinction of caste and creed.

5H WEEK

February 4th to 11th.

THE HOUSE OF MARVELS AND WONDERS.

Don't miss the House of Marvels and Wonders or you will always regret it. For there you may see Prof. M. V. Divekar and his extraordinary performances. They are unique. Among them are:—

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BUT THIS IS NOT ALL !—There are exhibits of handicrafts by boy scouts,—a fancy dress carnival for children—a wonderful garden, an excellent restaurant and bar under the charge of Mr. N. P. Pavri, for the use of all communities.

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Other attractions for 5H Week:—Amusement Park Indian Section—Rio Club—English Village—Boxing—Wrestling—Cabaret—Palace of Opportunities—Model Hospital—Auctioneering, etc., etc.

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AGA KHAN'S MUNIFICENCE APPRECIATED

A special meeting of the Anjumane Akhwate Islamia Irania was held on Sunday when the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"That this meeting of the Anjumane Akhwat most respectfully appreciates and admires the very keen interest which His Highness the Aga Khan is taking in the uplift of the Muslim world by donating lakhs of rupees every year for the spread of education and literature etc. A sum of rupees 10,000 has recently been given by His Highness as a donation for the improvement of the literature of the Anjumane Paraqqi Urdu at Aurangabad."

The President Haji Mirza Abdul Rahim Mujtahed Saheb Belbalai was requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to His Highness.

NANDED NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent).

NANDED, Feb. 5.

Nawab Samiullah Beg, Chief Justice High Court Hyderabad (Dn.) arrived here on the 5th morning. After breakfast he drove to Kandahar to investigate into "Kandahar case" He was very warmly received by the local officials and the public alike. He returned in the evening from Kandahar and received the officials and the public for an interview. He left for Aurangabad on the 6th morning.

The Arab youth of sensational Kandahar case is still at large.

EMPIRE FARMERS' JOINT TOUR OF BRITAIN.

ARRANGEMENTS FAST MATURING

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Arrangements for a joint tour of Britain of the farmers of all parts of the Empire are fast maturing. All Dominions are supporting the tour which will be under the control of the newly constituted British National Union. The party will be limited to 130 farmers and forty associates of which number twenty and eight, respectively have been allotted to India and Crown Colonies. It is anticipated, however, that the Indian quota will not be filled owing to pre-occupation in the affairs of the Simon Commission. The tour starts from London on the fourth of June and ends on 17th August. The tourists will be received by Their Majesties King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, and will be entertained by Government.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF AMENDED PRAYER BOOK.

MOTION CONSIDERED IN THREE HOUSES OF CHURCH ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The motion in favour of the general approval of the amended Prayer-book was submitted to each of the three Houses of the Church Assembly to-day. The mover in the House of Laity, pointed out that the general approval of the amended book, would not commit any member as regards the ultimate vote on any proposed amendment. Considerable differences of opinion manifested themselves in each House.

Athelstan Riley proposing in the House of Laity the postponment of the measure till 1931, predicted a revolt of the whole High Church Party against the measure.

Dame Caroline Bridgeman said that the postponment would mean that the cry of "no popery" would be raised at the general election.

Sir Thomas Inskip declared that the Book was impossible while the perpetual reservation was retained in it.

The motion for postponement was defeated. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Clergy voted the general approval by 247 votes to 35.

The House of Bishops similarly voted approval by 35 votes to 5.

The minority consisted of Bishops of Norwich, Worcester, Birmingham, Exeter and Edmondsbury.—Reuter's Special.

COAL MARKETING SCHEME

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Lancashire and Cheshire have decided to co-operate in the maketing scheme originated by the Yorkshire, Derbshire and Nottinghamshire coal-owners.—Reuter's Special.

WOMENS PARADE AT WHITEHALL FOR RIGHT OF VOTE

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A dozen motor-cars with placarded demands of votes for women on terms of equality with men paraded before the crowds at Whitehall after the opening of the Parliament "as a gesture of support to Mr. Baldwin's pledge to give vote to the women of age twenty-one" according to the organisers.—Reuter's Special.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR ROUTE

AMERICAN CABINET DISCUSSES SCHEME

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Washington.—Commander Burney's London-New York air services scheme was discussed by the Cabinet who have instructed Mr. Hoover to investigate the means of assisting the American interests desiring to participate in the scheme. The navy is prepared to allow airships to use the landing mast at New Jersey.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Durban.—After making 332 for seven wickets, South Africa declared. Caterall scored 119 runs. England opened the second innings, and had made 36 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for day.—Reuter.

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Such shrinking modesty is hard to reconcile with the blatant propaganda of these self-same dealers—watch experts overnight—but it is understandable when one remembers that the Name which is a good advertisement on a good watch is a bad advertisement on a bad watch.

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BOYCOTT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

MR. R. G. PRADHAN'S RESOLUTION.

AGENDA BEFORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the Supplementary Provisional Agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th February 1928, at 2.p.m.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L.C.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr H. V. Pataskar, M. L. C.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874— Motion for Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Dr B R. Ambedkar, M. L. C.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. W. S. MUKADAM

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to inquire into the grievances of artisans and agriculturists in this presidency regarding forced labour being exacted by touring officers and other Government servants and to suggest measures for the prevention of such practices. That revenue commissionership should be abolished as early as possible.

This Council recommends to Government that a committee with non-official majority be appointed to consider and report on the condition of the cottage industries and measures to be adopted to encourage them.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority and with some outside experts to enquire and report about the possibilities of creating and developing industries from the forest produce of this presidency.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to move the Government of India to exempt all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.

That the conditions imposed on Mr. V. D. Savarkar before his release from prison should be removed forthwith."

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that with a view to encourage cottage industry and Swadeshism uniforms supplied to Government servants be made of Indian hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

RESOLUTION BY MR. R. G. PRADHAN

This Council recommends to Government not to submit for consideration and adoption by this Council any resolution for the election or appointment of a Committee of this Council for the purpose of co-operating with, or, in any way, assisting, the Parliamentary Commission on Reforms, popularly called the Simon Commission, or, in any other manner or form, to ask this Council to elect or appoint such a committee for such a purpose, unless and until, the Chairman of the Commission makes an announcement that the Commission is empowered or authorised or entitled or is in a position to negotiate with an Indian Delegation composed in the manner noted below or in a similar manner, viz:—

(1) Six members to be elected jointly by the Executives of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, and the Non-Brahmin Party,

(2) Four members to be elected by the non-official members of the Indian Legislature in a joint session.

(3) Two members to represent the Depressed Classes,

(4) One member to represent the Anglo-Indians,

(5) One member to represent the Domiciled European Community, and to submit to Parliament a report embodying the terms of agreement between the Commission and the Delegation, as regards the main principles or provisions of the Indian Constitution to be established hereafter, as soon as the necessary legislative action is taken.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN STEAMERS.

43 KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURES

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Hanoi.—Three Frenchmen and forty natives have been killed in an explosion in a mail steamer in the Mekong river near Thakneh. The explosion is believed to be owing to spontaneous combustion of a cargo of petrol. A large number of native passengers have been sent to hospital. Those killed include two important French officials and an ex-Deputy.—Reuter.

LONDON-ROME NON-STOP FLIGHT.

ACCOMPLISHED BY HINCKLER

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Rome.—The first non-stop flight from London to Rome has been accomplished by Bert Hinckler who is flying to Australia.—Reuter.

HARTAL DISTURBANCE AT CALCUTTA

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE EPISODE

INJURED STUDENT'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The "Basumati" publishes the following statement of Mr. Promode Kumar Ghoshal, Secretary, Presidency College Union, who was injured in Friday's hartal at the Presidency College:—

The Presidency College students by a large majority had resolved to observe hartal on the 3rd February at a meeting of the College students held previously. In order to prevent the dissenting minority and the professors from attending the College on that day pickets composed of College students and Congress volunteers were posted before the Presidency College. My business was to see that these pickets strictly adhered to non-violent methods when trying to prevent students or professors from crossing the College gate. I was at the main gate. I heard that before I came to the spot there was an altercation between the students and some of the professors of the College as the latter were trying to get some policemen and sergeants passed into the College compound apprehending a row. But students having very strongly objected to this the professors abandoned the idea. Some of the police constables and sergeants who entered the College compound taking advantage of the inattention of the students picketting the College gate, began to assault the students indiscriminately. These policemen and sergeants never spared Professor B. K. Sen, Babu Satish Chandra Sen, Gymnastic and Drill Master, Presidency College, and some other professors too who had taken a leading part in harbouring them, under instruction from the Principal.

PRINCIPAL SHUTS HIMSELF UP IN HIS ROOM.

When indiscriminate assault by the police was in progress in the College compound, a number of students went upstairs to enquire of the Principal if the order of assault had been given by him. To their utter astonishment they found the Principal's room barred from the inside. The students then knocked at the door. At this time Prof. P. C. Ghose came and tried to pacify the students saying that due steps would be taken afterwards. Before Prof. Ghose had finished Mr. Oaten came to the spot and he tried to bring the indignant students to their normal temper saying that an enquiry would be held afterwards regarding the whole affair and the matter would be decided on the report of the enquiry. In the same breath he said that he had closed the College declaring a holiday for three or four days. Prior to this the durwan and the bearers of the Presidency College had been severely assaulted by the police.

ALLEGED ATTACK BY SERGEANT.

When I was busy restoring order among the volunteers, it came to my notice that a student of the 6th year class, Presidency College, named Purnendu Batabyal was being beaten by the sergeants just on the opposite footpath. I at once crossed over to the place and gently asked the sergeants not to assault for nothing. When I was thus remonstrating with the sergeants, chanced to see the Principal of the Presidency College along with a professor standing on the eastern balcony. Instead of acceding to my request one of the sergeants at once struck me on the head with a bamboo lathi, which every constable and sergeant carried in honour of the occasion, wounding me on the skull. Seeing me bleeding some of my friends removed me to the Y. M. C. A. from where I was taken to the Medical College Hospital. From the Hospital I came home and took to bed. At this the students of the Presidency College grew furious suspecting that the Principal was concerned in the assault. They said that they would not allow the Principal to move out of the College without tendering an unqualified apology to me. The Principal then came out of the College assuring the students waiting in the compound, and at the gate that he would offer an apology to me and he went to the Medical College Hospital with Prof. Surendranath Das Gupta. On being informed that I had been discharged he drove his car homewards. But the students were unrelenting. They got on the footboard of his car and insisted on his coming to my house. But with the help of the sergeants he made the tudents get down from the footboard at the crossing of Bow Bazaar and College streets and again drove towards home. Here better counsel seems to have prevailed. Prof. Das Gupta who was with him advised him to come to my house to make his (Principal's) position safe. The Principal came to my house and saw me in my room as I was laid up in bed. The Principal told me that he was not concerned in the assault, and it had not been done according to his orders. He wished me God-speed and went away. —Free Press.

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ITALIAN FASCISM.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I read the article by L. W. on Italian Fascism.

It would not have occurred to me the necessity of challenging the assertions of Mr. L. W. had the lines in question appeared in the columns of your daily. Daily paper dissertations just leave a good or nasty short-lived taste like an only-once-heard song. But this particular one has a place of honour in your Congress Number, which looks very much like an annual, side by side with most interesting collaborations on Indian art, music, history, etc. It has something lasting like a book and wrong news that lasts is worse than lies.

It also seems to me that the object of present day journalism is to unveil Truth and not disguise her the more with motley rags. May I venture to state that Mr. L. W.'s Truth in spite of a semblance of impartiality displays cheap-tailored red cloths?

If it was Mr. L. W.'s object to expound and explain Italian Fascism as a social and political phenomenon of post-war psychology and necessity, he has not succeeded. The average reader after perusing the article is just as wise about Fascism as at the start. I will say more. He is misguided and has an uneasy feeling, for he is asked to hate a thing he does not understand—to fight a movement he has not been shown.

But if it was the writer's object to slander Fascism well, he has pretty well attained his purpose by the only easy means to arrive at such ends: generalising freely particulars, exaggerating or distorting facts, stating banalities such as this one—"Italy to-day is an economic colony of England and the U.S.A."—and persisting to present only one side of the medal.

But let me not be too hasty in my criticism lest my words fall under the same accusation as those of L. W.

To proceed with some method I'll follow the paragraphs of L. W.'s article. And if after that my denunciation will lack somewhat in coherance the fault will not be mine, but the author's of the original comments.

Please listen to him.

"Fascism is not merely a dramatic political event, a rennaissance of a country which seemed doomed to fall to the position of tenth rate power and now stands among the very first in its influence on world politics."

Here is a clear statement made inspite of himself by Mr. L. W. which is enough excuse even for the wrongs committed by unruly and irresponsible elements, of which Italian Fascism is already purified. These words from the pen of apparently a sworn enemy of Fascism, can only enhance the admiration which Mussolini justly commands. A dilapidated finance, a blood-drained generation, a dying state plunging more and more into anarchy, chaos and criminal hands ready to offer a beautiful country, all her hopes and energies gagged, to the blood-thirstly Moloch of equality—such was the picture presented by immediate post-war Italy. Then comes Fascism and as if at the touch of a magic rod economic health, brighter outlooks and a love for work, hard work are restored. Whose the praise, I ask, and whose the blame should be?

But listen again to Mr. L. W.

"In 1920 the capitalist order in Italy was tottering. Strikes were constantly interferring with the normal conduct of industry. Neither the employers nor the government had sufficient power or authority to impose the will of the ruling class on the mass of the people. On the other hand the working class organisation was insufficiently developed to take over the control of the industrial system."

As a true Marxist the author of the above lines cannot help falling into superficial determinism in his historical survey, but if there is any substance in his jottings it all goes to prove that Fascism was necessary to Italy, that it was inevitable. How shall we qualify then that mentality (I. P. would prefer mental attitude) which treats so lightly and even abuses the inevitable? The inevitable can only be accepted.

And now listen to this.

"The Fascist movement, liberally financed by the manufacturing class and the land-owners rapidly grew in size and audacity. For personnel it relied largely upon such declassed elements as ex-officers of the army who could find no place in civil life and other unemployables who found a congenial life in the semi-military, semi-bandit life of the black shirt army."

Perhaps the Indian public at large does not know that these ex-officers "who could find no place in civil life," were nobody else but students and graduates of universities: doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc., called under arms during the World War and given a commission. If they were not to find a place in civil life who was to find one? They were the intelligentsia of the nation but they are called declassed; because? Because they joined Fascism. But I think that the climax of sophism is reached by L. W. in his treatment of what he calls the unemployables. The unemployed, the 'enfants-cheris' of all red agitation become declassed and have the suffix "ables" added to them when they side with Mussolini.

Thus L. W. goes on in a crescendo of hatred accusing Fascism of continuous criminal deeds of which "the horrible details of murder, rapine, arson, and every form of brutal violence are already well-known" he declares.

Let it be known that in the hands of L. W.'s comrades over 3,000 Fascists lost their lives before order was restored. His comrades in Italy can under no circumstance put forward anything near that number as their share of sacrifice. And this is the number of Fascist victims alone. What about those poor officers who were treacherously shot dead in the streets of Milan, Venice, Naples, Florence, and whose only fault was to have displayed upon their breasts some medal of valour? The list would be too long to enumerate the losses of all peaceful classes. Yet it is perhaps not out of place to declare that Fascism does not, can not, and desires not to, boast in the black shirt ranks little girls and little boys with fifty or more executions to their credit.

Hatred, I think, is a deadly ailment of one's eyes of the spirit. Being so Mr. L. W. does not see the good that has come of Fascism to the working classes of Italy. He does not even remember, or does he not know? that the former heads of Italian Labour Unions, in a special meeting of renegate socialists of Geneva, endorsed Mussolini's move in creating the new trade unions under state control.

The last paragraph entitled "Lesson" for India is perhaps beyond my rights to discuss. Yet, I cannot help but for the benefit of a country whose hospitality I am enjoying to put in a note of warning. Indeed, if I had a friend in pain, I would not call a doctor of L. W.'s mind. Such physicians will not hesitate to administer a strong, a very strong poison to kill the culprit germ but wil also kill the patient.

Whether in the far future human society will adopt Communism or not I cannot discuss in the present article; but to try and create class hatred in a country like India, tortured already by caste hatred, or to endeavour to force upon the unawakened multitudes of this land the problems of nations highly developed in industry and finance, is, to my mind, nothing short of murder. Unintentional perhaps but murder all the same.

I would have liked now to give an exposition of Fascism but I have written longer than I proposed and I do not want to sin against the hospitality shown by your columns. I will try though to reduce Fascism to a sort of political and social Formula, of course roughly speaking. Fascism then may be defined as a system with a national ideal (this being the most practical in the present age) aiming the realisation of such common ideals as Justice, Freedom, Welfare by discipline and hard work and consequently by sacrificing questionable liberties for the time being.

Of course the dissenters wail out "Tyranny"!

But what is after all liberty?

The best definition that I have been able to built for myself is that Liberty is a desired slavery. It is indeed given for all the limitations which are our lot in our physical as well as moral existence.

May I now quote here a little story from the closing chapters of Anatole France's "la Revolte des Anges." Its an appropriate quotation, for France was a socialist and will also serve well as a closing to my comments.

Here is then the story.

The Devil strengthened greatly by his new allies Scientified Humanity has planned an attack against God. He is in high spirits. He is sure of the success of his enterprise, because God and Angels have so degenerated through ages and ages of Tyranny and Praise. He surveys for a last time that night his plans and forces. All is perfect and his heart swells with Joy. How sweet victory is! How sweet even the thought of it! And now ready but tired he retires to his quarters to restore himself with a little sleep. To-morrow early in the morning, To-morrow before Hades will be glowing with the blood-stained rays of rising Suns he will give the order for the last attack.

The Devil sleeps.....and.....dreams.

He dreams that the attack has succeeded and he himself is seated upon the Throne of the Almighty. He is Almighty, all-seeing, Everlasting, now Devils, now angels, humanities, beasts and things all prostrate themselves before him, the new God yesterday's Satan. Suddenly he remembers of the God that was. Yes, what has become of Him after He was hurled into the abysses of the infinite? What was He doing? Where was He? The ex-Satan turns his defied gaze around him and behold! Far, far away in some hellified corner the fallen God turned into the Devil, forgotten, His luxurious laziness, is preparing in patience the downfall of the new Tyrant.

Satan opens his eyes. He is no more asleep. He is thoughtful. He is now standing upright with a queer smile on his devilish lips that makes one see he was an angel once. Then he walks out calls aloud to his followers and orders them to break camp and go back to their places. What? and the attack? No. He will not attack God.

Here finishes Anatole France's masterly book. Would that the agitators of to-day had as much sense as Satan, the Devil-King?

Humanity is tired of hatred.

We do not want to venture into new tyrannies.—Yours, etc.

SARKISS A. MEGHERIAN.

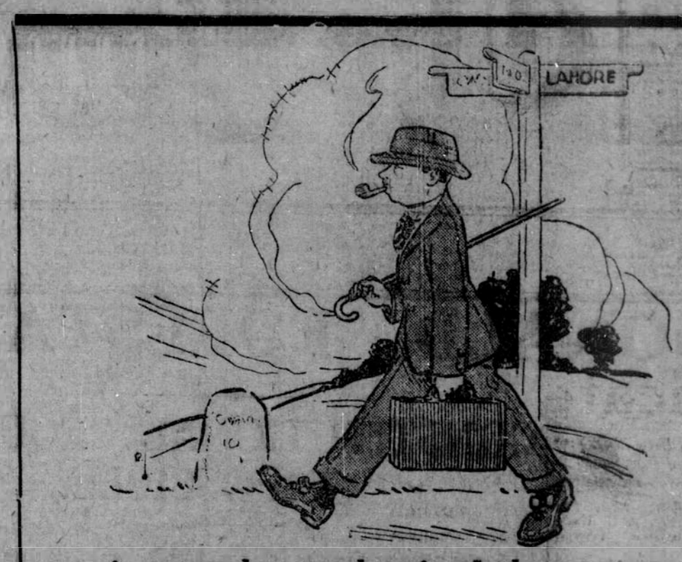
WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labadda).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you have many many outstanding traits, but also a far larger number of weak spots. Your beseting, besmirching sin is unstability, unfixability, or, to say in plain English, unstatusquositastandability! In chit-chating and pleasant talki-talki (as a Chinaman would say) you flit from one subject to another, one part of a subject to another, like a bee flying and flitting from one flower of a tree to another of the same tree. In the case of your employment you leave one master to join another in a short time, though it must be admitted you stick, like Stephen's gum, to one master of your heart, who should be distinguished from a mistress. She will be inherently shrewd and ply you with many inconvenient questions when you reach home late, but you have the knack to evade the issue like bland under-Secretaries in Whitehall Workshop who, when pumped on a startling subject by obviously primed earnest enquiries, of the type of, say Col. Wedgewood, and not the milk-and-water policy-wala MacDonald, in the House of Commons blurt out "We have no information on the subject!" But you can fool all the male world for some time or all time, but cannot fool the shrewd sex all time. So look to your laurels, lest you should have to look to your lawyers for S.O.S. advice.



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But couldn't remember for sure.

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PICK-POCKET CAUGHT REDHANDED

INCIDENT AT 5H. WEEK FETE

The pick-pockets in the city have found a fine rendezvous on the grounds of the 5H Week Fete. On Tuesday at about 11-20 p.m. Mr. Gajanan Shamrao Deware, photographer was the victim, be the culprit caught red-handed before he could make good his escape. The police on enquiries found that the man under investigation was a well-known figure in the trade with several convictions. The purse contained only Rs. 5-1-6 which apparently was not a big haul for Ismail Beg Mohmed who is the prisoner in custody.

Rangoon—The latest report from the expedition to the Triangle shows that the work of emancipating slaves is in progress and that up till the middle of January about 400 slaves had been released. The Expeditions in the Naga Hills and Hukawng Valley are reported to be doing well. —A. P.

A RAJKOTTRAGEDY

BANIA FAMILY SUFFOCATED TO DEATH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 7.

The tragic suffocation of a Bania family is the talk of the town. Some days back, one Mr. Liladhar Shah of Veraval came to Rajkot with his family—a pregnant wife and a son 7 years old—for medical treatment. They were staying in the Jangbari House at Jinpara. On the night of Friday last, the wife after giving her husband the usual fomentation went to bed leaving the fire-pan burning. Owing to the severe cold all the windows were shut, and that the poison gas emanating from the burning coal had suffocated all the three unfortunate occupants of the room was known only, when doubting as the day advanced the doors were broken open and the family found dead.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

MACDONALD FORESTALLS SIMON.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE.

LABOURED APOLOGIA FOR LABOUR BETRAYAL.

The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald writes in "The Nation" (New York):—

If any party has been conspicuously sympathetic to the growth of nationalism in India and to the satisfaction of that spirit, it is the Labour Party, and there is therefore a grim disappointment in the present division of opinion between the party and the spokesmen of Indian nationalism. I have been reading some American accounts of the matter, and as in none of them thus far do I detect an understanding of the real points of difference I hope that an explanation of them may be welcome and useful.

Most of these accounts proceed upon familiar anti-British lines. Great Britain is crooked and self-seeking in all its ways, and its proposals regarding the Indian inquiry which has now been set up, assert once more the offensive superiority complex of Englishmen; the Indians are therefore quite right in refusing to co-operate in the present plans of the British Government. So run the argument and the tale. Whoever has been inside the deliberations and the negotiations of the Labour Party, knows that, so far as it is concerned, this is nothing but a travesty of the facts. I can go further than that. When the Prime Minister made his first announcement of the intention of the Government to set up this commission and so begin the inquiry into the Indian Constitution, he did so in w[illegible] that conveyed the maximum of sus[illegible] and the minimum of confidence. [illegible]s proposal of itself was goods, [illegible] is why the Labour Party has [illegible] disentangle the Baldwin [illegible] from the Government prop[illegible] get the latter impartially pres[illegible] to the Indian people.

When Labour was in office, in 1924, some thought was given as to how to appoint the Committee of Inquiry into the Indian Constitution which had to be set up under the Act carrying out the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. The old-fashioned mid-Victorian method of a royal commission was seen to be the least satisfactory if one had any regard for Indian liberty and self-respect. No Indian body would have selected the Indian representatives and, though certain views are so well organised in India that they would have to be represented, the manipulation of the commission would have been easy at the worst and it would have the creation of a bureaucracy at the best. It is most surprising that to-day Indian leaders, some of whom have been advocating a boycott of everything British, and other who have been emphasising the authority of the Indian Legislature as a representative body of Indian opinions, should complain because the Indian part of the inquiry is not to be conducted by Indians selected and appointed by a British bureaucracy reigning in Whitehall, but by a Committee appointed by the non-official and elected members of the Indian Legislature.

"ROYAL" COMMISSION CONDEMNED

The natural position would have been that if a Royal Commission had been selected by us here, Indians would have regarded it as such an insult to the Indian Legislature that they would have refuse to serve on the Commission and would have boycotted a body which owned nothing in its creation to India itself. That would have been intelligible, and the strange irrationality and inconsistency of vociferous Indian opinion causes no little wonder here. It is a most important fact that no Indian champion here of any importance or with any parliamentary or administrative experience or capacity is supporting the Indian demand for a Royal Commission. Everyone in this class of administrators instinctively thinks of the Indian Parliament as the representative of Indian opinion, especially, as is proposed, when no official or non-elected member shall take part in the business. When one brushes aside the many obvious misstatements and misunderstandings that are embodied in the various manifestoes and declarations that have come from India regarding the mind and intention of Parliament, and tries to get at the principle upon which objection is based, one has to admit that it is really the emanation of a political mind that has been untouched by new ideas for a generation. A Royal Commission is the antiquated form of India Office control criticism itself through a body of men whose majority report is secured and who can ease the minds of dissenting minorities by allowing them to put in as many valueless minority reports as their hearts desire. When the Commission is taking evidence the minorities will use their examining privileges for propaganda and, afterwards, employ their reporting powers for popularity. The whole method belongs to the days of talk and pointless discussions. The history of Royal Commissions is just such a history, and because some of us want action, we had turned from the discredited method of Royal Commission—even before the Government made its announcement.

PRECIOUS QUALITY.

On a superficial view, it seems as though that precious quality or equality is better secured by a Royal Commission than by the method that has been adopted. The Indian member of a commission sits on terms of equality with his colleagues and discusses points with them, and had that means been adopted, Indians would undoubtedly have sat upon it. The parliamentary device adopted, does appear to be faulty in this respect, but that is solely owing to one of the habitual blunders of which the Prime Minister is guilty. There are to be two Committees, one appointed by us here and the other by the Indian Legislature, and the question of equality arises only as regards the relations between the two Committees. For the moment, there cannot be constitutional equality because, whatever the new India constitutional act is to be, it is this Parliament of ours that must pass it. Everything has been done, however, to render that constitutional inequality (which would be even more emphatic had we to deal with the reports of a Royal Commission) innocuous. Critics of the scheme forget at this point what it is. This Commission which we are now discussing is not to produce the constitutional act, it is only to report to Parliament the results of its inquiries. That will take two years, and then the report will be referred by the new Parliament to a joint committee of the Lords and Commons who, possessed of the report and all that is said in India about it, and with the representatives of the Indian Legislature acting with them, will proceed to produce the instrument that is to give India its new Constitution. This second stage, by far the most important, has had curiously little attention paid to it. In fact, the complete scheme has been lost sight of in a rush of not very substantial condemnation.

STATUS OF THE INDIAN JOINT COMMITTEE.

The only question that need concern those who are approaching the problem of how to redraft the Indian Constitution, is the one that has been giving the Labour Party much concern—what is to be the relation between the Committees representing the British and Indian Parliaments? Unfortunately, upon this, the Indians have given us no guidance. A political policy of boycott is like swear language. It shows poverty of resource whatever else it may express. The Labour Party, however, has been trying to get a declaration from the Government (or from the Chairman of the Commission which will have to settle the details of the matter) that in two essential respects equality will be the spirit. The first is that in inquiry and consideration of evidence from stage to stage, the two bodies will have full consultations and exchanges of views; the second that in the examination of representative witnesses, the two bodies may sit together. The Indian Committee would present a report to its Legislature as ours present a report to us, and the former, properly discussed in India, would then be brought for the joint discussions in the second stage here.

When the full scheme is considered, the injustice of much of the criticism directed against it will be seen. It is a pity that so many Indians condemned it before it was, in point of time, possible for them to have become familiar with its scope and machinery. We know here how statements of old truths are prejudiced by new forms, but it is a disappointing experience to find that so many Indian leaders let go their grip of the bone in order to snap at the shadow. The idea underlying the Labour Party's handling of this Indian constitutional problem is that it is a matter of very little concern for the bureaucracy but of much concern for the Parliaments, and the reason why we have come to our decisions is that we are sympathetic to Indian nationalism and believe in representative democracy. In any event, no accusation against the good faith of the country can be justly based upon new machinery set up to pursue this inquiry.

"A CHALLENGE TO SIMON SEVEN."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir John Simon and his colleagues on the Reforms Inquiry Commission have, immediately on their landing on the Indian shores, expressed themselves to the effect that after their reaching Delhi and getting themselves better acquainted with the 'actual' conditions in India, they intend issuing a statement which should leave no ground for the widespread misunderstanding and suspicions which have, unfortunately, arisen in regard to the methods that they are going to employ in their proposed procedure.

It passes one's imagination how often do these wise Englishmen, when they find all forces of Indian opinion arrayed against them, come forward with one statement after the other to clear off the supposed 'misunderstanding' which exists solely in 'their brains'! How often have they wasted words of this character and how often have they realized their own inability to remove the 'misunderstanding' created by their own actions! And the pity of it that they still do it!

May I, Sir, venture to suggest to Sir John and his companions who are desirous of removing the 'misunderstanding' which they say has dominated the minds of Indians at present to have recourse to a better plan of removing the 'misunderstanding' than the one they are going to adopt? May I, in all fairness, suggest to them, if they are justified in their attitude to come out in the open field and address the public meetings in principal cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Delhi, etc., with each one of the Indian leaders and spokesmen like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah on the one hand and all the seven of them on the other hand at each place? Will they have the moral courage to ascend the public platform and exchange views with the Indian leaders so as to convince the audience as to the rightness or otherwise of their actions? Here is the Indian audience ready to listen to them with due consideration, let them come forward, convince the people and carry the day if they can. What use is issuing statements from a distance without hearing the other parties' views and deciding the points at issue on the spot?—Yours, etc.,

MANUBHAI N. TALATY.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

MR. BOLE'S DISCLAIMER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My reasoned attitude towards the Boycott movement has already evoked a volume of adverse criticism, and the Marathi Press was ever on the alert to get some opportunity to hold me up to unsparing ridicule, which they soon found in connection with my reception of the Royal Commission at the Mole, in defiance of the Hartal campaign carried on in Bombay by some irresponsible agitators. One of the dailies happened to give an inaccurate report of the talk I had with some of the members of the Commission and mischievously put in my mouth the words which I never uttered. I only represented the case of the labouring and backward classes and requested them to have a look at their condition, when they would return to Bombay. The "Times of India" has given correct report of the conversation we had with the Commission. But the editors of the Marathi papers did not care to take any notice of this glaring discrepancy in the reports, and have been showering on me vilest abuse. Please, therefore, do publish this letter in your next issue, so that they might perhaps stop their venomous attack on me.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BOLE.

Feb. 8.

Her Highness, the Begum-mother of Bhopal, who presided over the All-India Women's Conference held in Delhi.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT BANSDA.

FOUNDATION-STONE OF WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AND MUSEUM LAID.

CROWDED PROGRAMME OF FUNCTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANSDA, Feb. 2.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's visit to Bansda was a red letter day in the history of the State, as he is the first Governor of Bombay to pay an official visit to this State which is situated in the Surat District.

His Excellency and staff arrived at Billimora Railway Station in a special train on the 2nd instant at 7-30 a.m. The Political Agent, Mr. Hartshorne, and the Dewan of the State received him at the Station. His Excellency and party then left for Bansda in motors and arrived at Pratapnagar from where the State limits begin where His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bansda received His Excellency in a special and artistically decorated Shamiana erected just on the bank of the river Kaveri. After the introduction of the members of the personal staff of His Highness and the inspection of the Guard of Honour formed by the Scouts, the Governor in company of His Highness proceeded by motor to Bansda.

Pratapnagar is 12 miles from the capital, and the whole length of the road was watered and decorated with green arches on both the sides. The Town of Bansda was beautifully decorated and presented a charming appearance. His Excellency on arriving at the Digvir Nivas Palace was conducted to the Reception Hall where Ruling Princes of Barwani and Chhota Udepur, the Maharaja Kumar of Dharampur, principal European and Indian guests, Bhayats, Sardars, officers and others had assembled to meet him.

LADY WILSON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The first important function performed by His Excellency was the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Lady Wilson Hospital for Women and Children. In the course of his speech His Highness outlined the importance of having such an Institution with a view to improve their lot by providing better facilities for medical relief, especially for the women and children of the bulk of the Kaliparap population. His Highness laid stress on the universally recognised principle that the well being of the people depended on the physical care of their women folk and in supplying skilled attention in maternity cases to the rich and the poor alike. After giving an outline of the proposed buildings of the Institution, and regretting the absence of Lady Wilson, His Highness requested His Excellency to lay the Foundation Stone of the Lady Wilson Hospital for Women and Children.

After the ceremony was performed in the presence of a distinguished gathering His Excellency declared the Foundation to be well and truly laid. In a short speech His Excellency expressed his gratification at finding that the State had undertaken the work of medical relief, and wished a long and useful life to the building.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At 11-45 His Excellency accompanied by His Highness paid an informal visit to the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and inspected the different exhibits with deep interest. The Sections containing the exhibits in Forest products, horticulture and Art were specially attractive and His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the work done for furthering the education of the agriculturists in this way.

In the afternoon, His Excellency attended another function viz., the giving away of prizes at the Exhibition for the best exhibits. Before requesting His Excellency to distribute prizes, His Highness gave a short account of the history of the Exhibition saying that the first Exhibition of its kind was started in 1897 to commemorate the noble and happy rule of 60 years of Her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria since when, excepting for a period of a few years, exhibitions were being held every alternate year. It was with justifiable pride that His Highness noted with satisfaction that Agricultural and Horticultural products had already attracted considerable attention outside the State as evidenced by the prizes and medals awarded for best exhibits in the last Presidency show, Poona, at the Bangalore Exhibition in 1923 and at the recent Exhibition at Mysore.

Prizes and silver medals were then distributed. His Excellency in the course of his reply dealt with the desirability of inducing people to take to improved methods of growing rice and thereby increasing their income though slightly and said that he was both ready and willing to come into contact with the cultivators, who were the backbone of the country, and to learn something of their needs and aspirations. His Excellency further paid a compliment to His Highness by saying that he could not wish a better guide than His Highness, since the cultivators of the State both high and low, had no better friend and sympathiser than their Raja Saheb.

When the Prize Distribution was over, His Excellency was entertained at an informal Garden party in the Exhibition Grounds. His Excellency freely mixed with the people of the soil and talked to them like a true friend, and was much interested in gathering knowledge about their life.

SIR LESLIE WILSON MUSEUM.

At 4-30 the Foundation Stone of Sir Leslie Wilson Museum was laid by his Excellency, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Before requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Museum, His Highness laid stress on the importance of adopting better methods of educating the young and the old which need was to an appreciable extent supplied by Museums and similar Institutions.

In the evening His Excellency motored through the principal streets of the town which were decorated with gay buntings and festoons, and then to the famous Unai Hot Water Springs. They returned at about 6 p.m. and went to the Digvir Club to perform the opening ceremony of the new building. Raikumar Prithvisinhji of Sukel the President of the Club, presented an address of welcome in a beautifully carved silver casket to His Excellency, who is also one of the Patrons of the Club. On the presentation of the address being over, His Excellency was requested by His Highness to perform the opening ceremony of the new building erected by the State to supply a long felt want of the Digvir Club named after the late Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Digvirsinhji.

DIGVIR CLUB OPENED.

Along of the opening of the building, two more pleasant functions were to be performed, and H. Highness made a request to His Excellency to unveil the portrait of the late Maharaj Kumar Saheb, and also requested His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Barwani to unveil the portrait of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson.

Before proceeding to declare the building open, His Excellency dealt at length on the advantages of an Institution like the Club where all distinctions of class and position were for the time being forgotten and Members formed a happy family gathering. His Excellency paid a high tribute to the present President of the Club, Raj Kumar Saheb of Sukhet. In dealing with the amenities of Club life, His Excellency said that he found peculiar pleasure in coming among what was really more of a happy family gathering, than a formal Reception.

There was a humorous touch in the speech when His Excellency alluded to the opening ceremony to be the last of the crowded programme of the day. He said: "Maharaul Saheb, you have alluded to this function as the last of the crowded programme of the day. I hope however, that in so alluding to it, you have not forgotten that a large number of us are still looking forward to another most important function. I allude to the State Banquet which we hope shortly to enjoy at your beautiful palace. I can hardly suppose after the kindness with which we have been greeted throughout the day that we shall be allowed to go away hungry and thirsty at the end of it."

Then His Excellency declared the building open by formally opening the door of the central hall with a silver key. The party then proceeded for the unveiling ceremony of the portraits.

The happy functions ended with the State Banquet given at the Digvir Nivas Palace in honour of the noble and distinguished guest. After H's Majesty's health was honoured, His Highness proposed the health of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson.

His Excellency departed at [illegible] motor to Billimora to go to Bombay by a Special that left at 12 night.

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